

GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL

With Which Is Consolidated Grain World, Formerly The Price Current-Grain Reporter

Vol. LXV. No. 2.

Chicago, Ill., U. S. A.

July 23, 1930

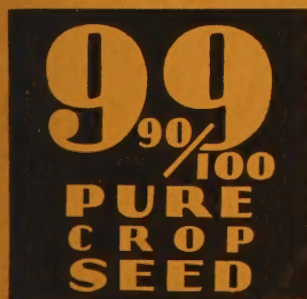


Sell Only **PURE SEED** *and see the difference*

Your customers want seeds that will grow and yield large crops, thus making them profits that cannot be gotten by growing weed infested seed.

Buy **GOLD SEAL BRAND SEEDS** that are free of weed seeds and are 99 90/100% Pure Crop Seeds. Your customers will be back—your profits will increase and you will realize a business condition in your territory that you have long sought.

Write or wire at once for complete information.



With less than 1/2 of 1 per cent other crop.

WARREN - TEED SEED COMPANY

"Seedtown"

526 West Eighteenth Street
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS





Ask Old Man Experience...

... a few things about electric motors. You will find him in many plants, and he may be able to save you considerable time and expense.

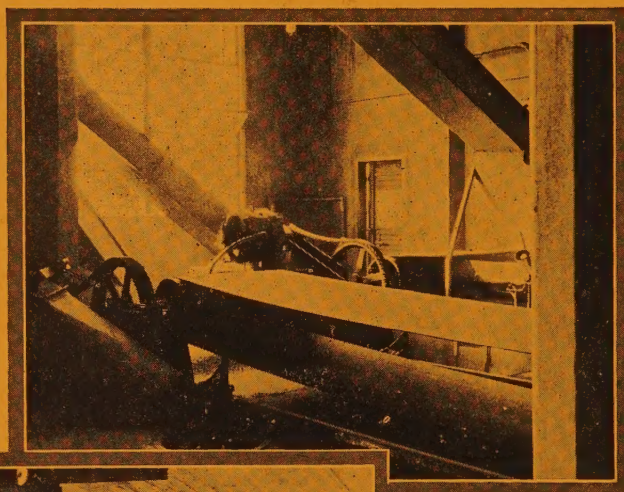
Ask him about motor ventilation. He will tell you that Westinghouse motors have directed ventilation which means that the cooling air is directed to those spots in the motor that need it, and that the air passages do not become clogged with dust.

He will tell you that in Westinghouse Sealed Sleeve bearings there is no danger of dust and grit getting in to grind the life out of the bearings.

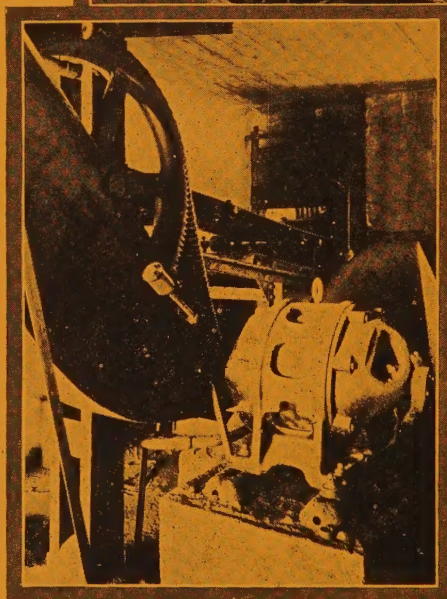
If you bring up the subject of windings, he will tell you that Westinghouse motor windings are protected—that they are highly resistant to the deteriorating effect of dust, oil and moisture. He will tell you also that the combination slot cell insulation in Westinghouse motors prevents the occurrence of dead air spaces, thereby increasing the investment value of Westinghouse motors.

It will be well worth your while to learn more about Westinghouse Motors. You expect to place considerable responsibility on them so naturally you want motors upon which you can depend.

The nearest Westinghouse office will gladly give you additional information.



One of a group of 10 conveyors in a grain elevator driven by Westinghouse Type CS Motors.



A 40-hp. Type CS Motor driving a dryer conveyor.

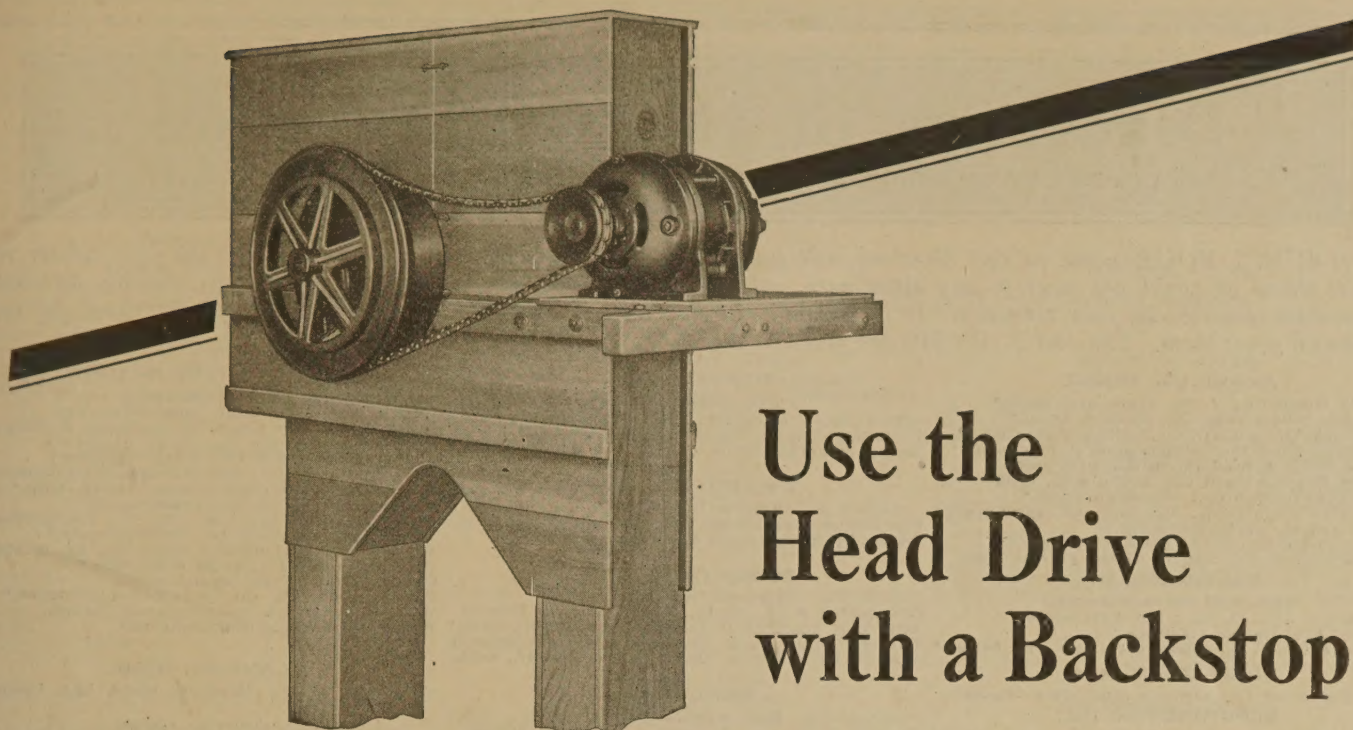
Service, prompt and efficient, by a coast-to-coast chain of well-equipped shops

Westinghouse

T 31417



TUNE IN THE WESTINGHOUSE SALUTE OVER THE N. E. C. NATION-WIDE NETWORK EVERY TUESDAY EVENING.



Use the Head Drive with a Backstop

EVERY elevator needs the positive, automatic feature of a Strong-Scott Backstop. It instantly prevents the leg from running backwards even a fraction of an inch. No jerks. It instantly releases the leg automatically the moment it starts in the proper direction.

STRONG-SCOTT Combined Head Drive and Backstop

Your choice of drives: Belt, Morse Silent Chain, Texrope, or Leather Link V-Belt. All moving parts in bath of oil.

Take it up on your man-lift. Low installation cost—nothing to assemble. **The only head drive with all these important features is the Strong-Scott. Write for details.**



SUPERIOR D. P. CUPS

give any elevator 20% more capacity. They hold more, discharge perfectly; can be placed closer on belt. Nothing to change but the cups. Large stocks carried in Minneapolis.

Everything for Every Mill and Elevator

The Strong-Scott Mfg Co.
Minneapolis Minn. Great Falls Mont.
In Canada: The Strong-Scott Mfg. Co. Ltd. Winnipeg



Directory of the Grain Trade

In Organized Markets Only Members of the Local Grain Exchange Will Be Listed

HAVING YOUR name in this directory will introduce you to many old and new firms during the year, whom you do not know or could not meet in any other way. Many new concerns are looking for connections, seeking an outlet or an inlet, possibly in your territory. It is certain that they turn to this recognized Directory, and act upon the suggestions it gives them. The cost is only \$10 per year.

AMARILLO, TEXAS.

Beasley Grain Co., J. N., grain and seeds.*
Blotz-Hanneman Seed Co., seeds & grain.*
Great West Mill & Elev. Co., millers, grain dealers.
Hardeman-King Co., millers and grain dealers.*
Kearns Grain & Seed Co., grain, field seeds.*
Kenyon Grain & Seed Co., grain, seed, feed.
Martin-Lane Grain Co., wholesale grain.*
Panhandle Grain Corp., domestic and export grain.*
Stone, Lester, grain merchant.*
Strader Grain Co., U. S., grain, seed, feed.*
Uhlmann Grain Co., export wheat, private wire.

BALTIMORE, MD.

Chamber of Commerce Members.
Beer & Co., Inc., E. H., grain, hay, seeds.*
Lederer Bros., grain receivers.*
Manger & Co., J. A., wheat, corn, oats, rye, barley.*

BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

Cecil Brokerage Co., grain & grain pdts. brokers.

BLOOMINGTON, ILL.

Baldwin Grain Co., grain brokers.*
Hasenwinkle Co., corn and oats.*

BOSTON, MASS.

Benzaquin, Matthew D., grain brokers.*

BUFFALO, N. Y.

Corn Exchange Members.
Lewis Grain Corporation, consignments.*
McKillop, Inc., J. G. consignments.*
Seymour-Wood Grain Co., consignments.*

CAIRO, ILL.

Board of Trade Members.
Thistlewood & Co., grain and hay.*

CEDAR RAPIDS, IOWA.

Cedar Rapids Grain Co., consignments.*
Mid-States Grain, Inc., cash grain.
North Iowa Grain Co., country run grain.*
Piper Grain & Mfg. Co., receivers and shippers.*
Wildner-Murrel Grain Co., track buyers grain-seeds.*

CHICAGO, ILL.

Board of Trade Members.
Bailey & Co., E. W., grain commission merchants.*
Bennett & Co., Jas. E., grain, provisions, stocks.*
Bartlett-Frazier Co., grain merchants.*
Brennan & Co., John B., grain comm. merchants.*
Carhart-Code-Harwood Co., grain commission.
Clement, Curtis & Co., members all exchanges.*
Doern-Scarritt-Hannah Co., commission merchants.*
Dole & Co., J. H., grain and seeds.*
Feehery & Co., E. J., consignments, grain to arr.*
Holt & Co., Lowell, commission, grain and seeds.
Lamson Bros. & Co., grain, stocks, provisions.*
Logan & Bryan, grain, stocks, provisions.*
Norris Grain Co., grain merchants.*
Rosenbaum Grain Corp., grain merchants.*
Rumsey & Co., grain commission.*
Scott, Burrows & Christie, grain commission.
Shaffer Grain Co., J. C., grain merchants.*
Stratton Grain Co., grain merchants.*
Quaker Oats Co., grain merchants.*
Winthrop, Mitchell & Co., grain commission.

CINCINNATI, OHIO

Board of Trade Members
Cleveland Grain Co., grain commission.*
Early & Daniel Co., receivers and shippers.*
Scholl Grain Co., grain merchants.*

CLEVELAND, OHIO.

Grain & Hay Exchange Members.
Bailey, E. I., shpr. grain, mill'd, oil and c.s. meal.*
Cleveland Grain Co., The, receivers and shippers.*
Shepard, Clark & Co., grain, feed, buckwheat.*

DALLAS, TEXAS.

Crouch Grain Co., J. C., buyers wheat, corn, oats.*
Finley, W. H., wholesale grain broker.

DAVENPORT, IOWA.

Davenport Elevator Co., receivers and shippers.*

DECATUR, ILL.

Baldwin & Co., H. I., grain dealers.*
Evans Elevator Co., grain merchants.*

DELPHOS, OHIO.

Garman Grain Co., The, translt, kiln dried corn.*

*Members Grain and Feed Dealers National Ass'n.

DENVER, COLO.

Grain Exchange Members.
Ady & Crowe Merc. Co., The, grain and hay.*
Kellogg Grain Co., receivers and shippers.*
Rocky Mountain Grain Co., exp. & domes. grain.*

DES MOINES, IOWA.

Board of Trade Members.
Des Moines Elevtr. & Gr. Co., oats and corn.*
Owens Grain Co., grain merchants.

DODGE CITY, KANS.

Board of Trade Members.
Christopher & Co., B. C., consignments & futures.
Isely Lbr. Co., The, C. C., cane seed, wheat, kafir.*
Rethorst Mountain Grain Co., L. H., cash grain, consignments.
Western Gr. & Comm. Co., wheat, coarse gr., seeds.

ENID, OKLA.

Board of Trade Members.
Bennett & Co., Jas. E., grain, provisions, stocks.
Enid Terminal Elev. Co., pub. storage, gr. mchts.*

FAIRBURY, NEBR.

Callaway, C. B., wholesale grain.*

FORT DODGE, IOWA.

Christensen Grain Co., consignments & brokerage.*

FORT MORGAN, COLO.

Lieber Grain Co., exp. & Mfg. wheat, coarse grain.*

FORT WAYNE, IND.

Egley, C. G., hay, grain, feed salt.*

FORT WORTH, TEXAS.

Grain and Cotton Exchange Members.
Bennett & Co., Jas. E., grain, stocks, provisions.
Carter Grain Co., C. M., brokerage, consignments.
Claiborne, H. L., mgr., J. S. Eache & Co., futures.
Dorsey Grain Co., strictly brokers, consignments.
Kimbrell Milling Co., exporters, pub. storage.
Mullin-Brackett Grain Co., brok. consignments.*
Rogers Co., E. M., strictly bkg. and consignments.*
Smith Ingraham Co., domes., expt. & consignm'ts.
Southwest Grain & Com. Co., bkg., consignments.*
Tillery Grain & Comm. Co., consignments.*
Transit Grain & Com. Co., consignments, bkg.*

GALVESTON, TEXAS

Fordtran, J. S., grain-ocean freight bkg.*
Shaw, Thomas F., grain exporter.*

GREEN BAY, WIS.

Green Bay Elevtr. Co., buyers, shippers, mixed cars.

HOUSTON, TEXAS.

Merchant Exchange Members.
Rothschild Co., S., grain, c/s products, rice b/p.*
South Texas Grain Co., grain and feed.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

Board of Trade Members
Boyd Grain Co., Bert A., strictly bkg. & com.*
Cleveland Grain Co., grain commission.*
Kinney Grain Co., H. E., receivers and shippers.*
Maibucher Grain Co., C. Wm., grain merchant.*
Montgomery Grain Co., F. M., receivers & shippers.
Steinhart Grain Co., commission and brokerage.*
Witt, Frank A., grain commission and brokerage.*

IOLA, KANS.

Cox-Lam Grain Sup. Co., kafir, corn & wh. shprs.*

KANSAS CITY, MO.

Board of Trade Members.
Christopher & Co., B. C., consignment-futures.*
Davis, Grain Co., A. C., grain commission.
Davis-Hunt Grain Co., consignments, futures.*
Davis-Noland-Merrill Grain Co., grain mchts.*
Ernst Davis Commission Co., consignments.*

KANSAS CITY (Continued)

Lawless Grain Co., consignments.
Lichtig & Co., H., kafir, mlo, screenings.
Logan Bros.-Hart Grain Co., receivers & shippers.*
Mid-Continent Grain Co., grain merchants.
Moore-Seaver Grain Co., grain receivers.*
Morrison Grain Co., grain mchts.-consignments.*
Norris Grain Co., wheat, oats, barley, corn.*
Rahm Grain Co., J. E., consignments.
Rocky Mountain Grain & Com. Co., consignments.*
Scouler-Bishop Grain Co., consignments.*
Simonds-Shields-Lonsdale Grain Co., gr. mchts.*
Uhlmann Grain Co., grain merchants.*
Udike Grain Corp., consignments.
Vanderslice-Lynds Co., consignments-futures.*
Wolcott & Lincoln, consignments, futures.
Wilser Grain Co., consignments.*

LANSING, MICH.

Chatterton & Son, Michigan grain, hay, beans.*

LINCOLN, NEBR.

Paul, J. M., grain broker.*

LOUISVILLE, KY.

Board of Trade Members.
Zorn & Co., S., receivers and shippers.*

MARYSVILLE, OHIO.

Scott & Sons Co., O. M., soy beans.

MEMPHIS, TENN.

Merchants Exchange Members.
Anderson, Embrey E., grain merchants.*
Buxton, E. E., broker and commission merchant.*

MILWAUKEE, WIS.

Chamber of Commerce Members.
Donahue-Stratton Co., grain merchants.*
Kamm Co., P. C., grain shippers.*

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

Chamber of Commerce Members.
Cargill Elevator Co., milling wheat.*
Cereal Grading Co., grain merchants.*
Davies Co., F. M., grain commission.*
Fraser-Smith Co., grain merchants.*
Hallett & Carey Co., grain merchants.
Hiawatha Grain Co., screenings.*
McGuire Company, Arthur, shprs. b'wheat, m'eats.*
Scroggins Grain Co., grain merchants.*
Stuhr-Seidl, shippers grain and feed.*
Van Dusen Harrington Co., corn, oats, barley.*

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J.

Pincus, L. L., grain and feed broker.*

NEW YORK CITY.

Produce Exchange Members.
Abel, Joseph A., grain, brokerage.*
Forbell & Co., L. W., comm'n merchants.*

OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLA.

Acme Flour Mills Co., The, millers & grain dealers.
Bennett & Co., Jas. E., grain, stocks, provisions.
Cowan Grain Co., grain, mill feed, seeds, hay.*
General Grain Co., grain merchants.*
Hardeman-King Co., millers, grain dealers.*
Mid-State Grain Co., The, grain and feed mchts.*
Winters Grain Co., grain merchants.

OMAHA, NEBR.

Grain Exchange Members.
Bell-Trimble Co., recvrs. and shippers.*
Butler-Weish Grain Co., milling wheat and corn.*
Crowell Elevator Co., receivers, shippers.*
Lucke-Gibbs Grain Co., milling wheat and corn.*
Scouler-Bishop Grain Co., wheat, corn, oats.*
Trans-Mississippi Grain Co., receivers and shippers.*
Udike Grain Co., milling wheat.*

(Continued on next page.)

Grain Dealers Journal, Incorporated, with which is consolidated Grain World, formerly Price Current-Grain Reporter. Published on the 2nd and 4th Wednesday of each month in the interest of progressive grain, feed, and field seed wholesalers at 332 South La Salle Street, Chicago, Illinois, U. S. A. Price \$2.00 per year, 25c per copy. Entered as second-class matter August 5, 1898, at the postoffice at Chicago, Ill., under the act of March 3, 1879. Vol. LXV, No. 2. July 23, 1930.

Use Universal Grain Code and Reduce Your Telegraph Tolls

Directory of the Grain Trade

In Organized Markets Only Members of the Local Grain Exchange Will Be Listed

PEORIA, ILL.

Board of Trade Members.

Bowen Grain Co., H. D., grain commission.
Cole Grain Co., Geo. W., receivers and shippers.*
Dewey & Sons, W. W., grain commission.*
Feltman Grain Co., C. H., grain commission.*
Luke Grain Co., C. H., grain commission.*
Miles, P. B. & C. C., grain commission.*
Turner Hudnut Co., receivers and shippers.*
Rumsey, Moore & Co., consignments.*

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Commercial Exchange Members.

Markley, P. R., grain broker.*
Richardson, Geo. M., grain and feeds.*
Stites, A. Judson, grain and millfeed.*

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Members Grain and Hay Exchange.

Harper Grain Co., corn a specialty.*
Kay, Richards & Co., grain merchants.*
Rogers & Co., Geo. E., receivers, shippers.*
Stewart & Co., Jesse C., grain and mill feed.*
Walton Co., Sam'l, receivers and shippers.*

PONTIAC, ILL.

Balbach, Paul A., grain buyers, all markets.

*Members Grain and Feed Dealers National Assn.

SALINA, KANS.

Eberhardt-Simpson Gr. Co., mchts. wh. & coarse gr.*
Smoot Grain Co., oper. Salina Terminal Elevator.*

ST. LOUIS, MO.

Merchants Exchange Members.

Hall Grain Co., Marshall, grain merchants.*
Langenberg Bros. Grain Co., grain commission.*
Martin Grain Co., grain commission.*
Morton & Co., grain commission.*
Nanson Commission Co., grain commission.*

SIDNEY, OHIO.

Chambers, V. E., wholesale grain.
Custenborder & Co., E. T., buyers-sellers grain.*
Wells Co., The J. E., wholesale grain.*

SIOUX CITY, IOWA.

Board of Trade Members.

Western Terminal Elevator Co., rcvrs. and shpr.s.*

TERRE HAUTE, IND.

Terre Haute Term. El. Corp., public storage.

TOLEDO, OHIO.

Produce Exchange Members.

DeVore & Co., H. W., consignments and futures.*
Southworth & Co., grain and seeds.*

TOPEKA, KANS.

Derby Grain Co., grain merchants.*
Topeka Mills Corp., mlg. wh., consignments.

WICHITA, KANS.

Board of Trade Members.

Adair Grain Co., wheat, corn, oats, kafir.*
Baker Grain Co., A. F., barley, corn, oats, kafir.*
Beckett & Co., Jas. E., grain futures, stocks, bonds.*
Blood Grain Co., specializing on mill orders consg.*
Craig Grain Co., consignments, milling wheat.*
Jones Grain & Elevator Co., C. E., consignments.*
Kelly Grain Co., Edw., mlg. wheat a specialty.*
Ogren Grain Co., grain merchants.*
Smith-McLinden Grain Co., wh., coarse gr., m/f.*
Southwest Grain Co., mill orders & consignments.*
Stevens-Scott Grain Co., corn, kafir, milo.*
Wallingford Grain Co., field seeds, kafir, milo.*
Wichita Terminal Elvtr. Co., gen'l elvtr. business.*

WINCHESTER, IND.

Goodrich Bros. Co., wholesale grain and seeds.*

WOODWARD, OKLA.

Sharon Grain Co., grain merchants, brokers.

RECEIVERS, SHIPPERS AND BROKERS

L. W. FORBELL & CO.

Strictly Commission Merchants
Specialists in WHEAT, CORN, OATS
Consignments Solicited
340-342 Prod. Exch., New York, N. Y.

Donahue - Stratton Co.

MILWAUKEE
GRAIN & FEED
Elevator Capacity at Milwaukee 3,500,000 bushels

Send Your Offerings to Joseph A. Abel

Grain — Brokerage
511 Produce Exchange
New York, N. Y.

STANDARD COMMISSION CO. BROKERS

Grain, Mill Feed, Mixed Feed Ingredients
EXCHANGE BUILDING MEMPHIS

Send your consignments to

Seymour-Wood Co.

BUFFALO - - N. Y.

Reliable Service on Consignments & Futures

Since 1887
H. W. De Vore & Co.
Toledo, Ohio

SOUTHWORTH & CO.

TOLEDO, OHIO
Grain, Seed Cotton
Southworth's Weekly Review
FREE to all within our business range

E. H. BEER & CO., INC.

Successors to
Chas. England & Co., Inc.
GRAIN—HAY—SEEDS
Commission Merchants
308-310 Chamber of Commerce, Baltimore

J. G. McKILLEN, INC.

RECEIVERS
Consignments a Specialty
BUFFALO NEW YORK

Grain and Hay
Exchange Members

PITTSBURGH

Grain and Hay
Exchange Members

Geo. E. Rogers & Co.

WABASH BUILDING PITTSBURGH, PA.

RECEIVERS—SHIPPERS
GRAIN—HAY
MILLFEED—FLOUR

JESSE C. STEWART CO.

GRAIN and FEED
Own and Operate the
IRON CITY GRAIN ELEVATOR
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Branch Office at Clarksburg, W. Va.

HARPER GRAIN CO.

Wabash Building
Modern elevator facilities
at your command.

SAMUEL WALTON CO.

Established 40 Years
RECEIVERS AND SHIPPERS
Grain, Hay, Straw and Feed
Empire Bldg., PITTSBURGH, PA.

I have taken the Journal for a good many years and enjoy reading it. I always got lots of information from it.—G. G. Garver, Salina, Kan. (formerly of Clearfield, Ia.).

DENVER

A busy grain and milling center equipped to handle shipments promptly. A quick, active market featuring beans in addition to all grains. The Grain Exchange members listed below are equipped to serve you.

The Ady & Crowe Mercantile Co.
Grain, Hay, Beans

Kellogg Grain Co.
Receivers shippers of all kinds of grain

Rocky Mountain Grain Co.
Grain Merchants—Export and Domestic

Note:—All grain bought by members of the Denver Grain Exchange which is graded at Denver and which does not come up to contract grade is discounted by three disinterested members of the Exchange when discount is not provided for in the contract

Chamber of Commerce
Members

MINNEAPOLIS

Chamber of Commerce
Members

HALLET & CAREY CO.
Grain Merchants
Minneapolis Duluth Winnipeg

CEREAL GRADING COMPANY
CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, MINNEAPOLIS MINN.
GRAIN We Buy, Sell, Store and Ship all Kinds of Grain,
Choice Milling Wheat and Rye Selected by Expert Buyers. Own and Operate Elevator "L"

CARGILL ELEVATOR CO.
DULUTH, MINNEAPOLIS, MILWAUKEE
Specializing in
MILLING WHEAT
Get Our Quotations
Samples Furnished on Request

Represented by
CARGILL GRAIN CO. F. M. TURNBULL
C. of C., Buffalo, N. Y. Bourse Bldg., Phila.

There is no better time to advertise than the present. Better start before your competitor. Write the JOURNAL today.

Fraser-Smith Co.
GRAIN
Minneapolis - Milwaukee
Cedar Rapids

CORN — OATS — BARLEY
Our large system of Terminals and country lines enables us to quote attractive prices and give prompt service on all classes of feed and milling grain.
THE VAN DUSEN HARRINGTON CO.
Grain Shippers and Receivers MINNEAPOLIS—DULUTH Business Founded 1882

Grain Exchange
Members

OMAHA

Grain Exchange
Members

RECEIVERS and SHIPPERS

UPDIKE GRAIN CORPORATION

CHICAGO—KANSAS CITY

Corn—Wheat—Natural and Sulphured Oats and Barley

Elevator Capacity 5,600,000 Bushels
OMAHA

DES MOINES—SIOUX FALLS—LINCOLN

CROWELL ELEVATOR COMPANY
Federal Bonded Warehouse—Capacity, 1,200,000 Bushels
Over 60 Years' Continuous Service

Don't ever stop the Journal, as I will notify you in case I do not care for it any longer. Money order for \$2 enclosed for renewal.—John Meyers, Tribune, Kan.

Board of Trade
Members

PEORIA

Board of Trade
Members

P. B. and C. C. Miles
Established - 1875
Incorporated - 1910

Peoria, Illinois
Handling Grain on Commission Our Specialty

Turner-Hudnut Co.
Receivers **GRAIN** Shippers
42-47 Board of Trade

MUELLER GRAIN COMPANY
(Incorporated)
Receivers and Shippers
Peoria, Ill.

Rumsey, Moore & Co.
Solicits Your Consignments
Board of Trade Peoria, Ill.

W. W. DEWEY & SONS
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
33-35 Board of Trade PEORIA, ILL.

Board of Trade
Members

DES MOINES

Board of Trade
Members

OWENS GRAIN CO.
Des Moines, Iowa
We Buy and Sell
CORN and OATS

Des Moines Elevator & Grain Co.
DES MOINES, IOWA
Terminal and 16 country stations. Capacity 1,000,000 bushels
We specialize in Oats and High Grade Corn. Oats sacked for Southern Trade

Board of Trade
Members

KANSAS CITY

Board of Trade
Members

SIMONDS-SHIELDS-LONSDALE GRAIN CO.

Kansas City, Mo.

Specializing in Southwestern Corn

Wire Us for Prices

Capacity 5,500,000 Bushels

DAVIS-NOLAND-MERRILL GRAIN CO.

Board of Trade
Kansas City, Mo.

Operating
SANTA FE ELEVATOR "A"
6,000,000 Bushels
Modern Fireproof Storage



Ask for our bids on Wheat, Corn, Oats, Rye and Barley for shipment to Kansas City and the Gulf—Special Bin Storage Furnished at Regular Storage Rates.

WOLCOTT & LINCOLN

Incorporated
Operating Alton Elevator
CONSIGNMENTS
Future orders executed in all markets.
801-810 Bd. of Trade, Kansas City
Hutchinson, Kans. Salina, Kans.
Wichita, Kans. Dodge City, Kans.
Oklahoma City, Okla. Enid, Okla.

WHEAT
and
OATS

NORRIS GRAIN CO.

Norris Elevator—Murray Elevator

CORN
and
BARLEY

We Solicit Your Consignments

Lawless Grain Co.

836-39 Board of Trade
Kansas City, Mo.

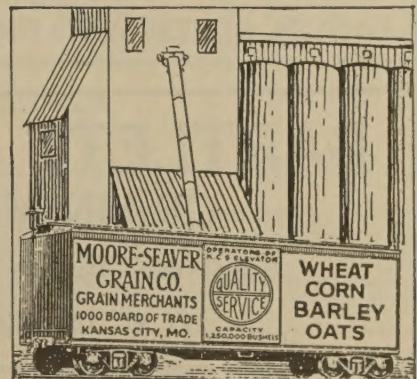
UHLMANN GRAIN CO.

Board of Trade - Kansas City N. P. Anderson Bldg., Ft. Worth, Tex.
Board of Trade - Chicago Produce Exchange - New York City
Operators of Wabash and Katy Elevators, 5,400,000 bushels capacity, at Kansas City

CONSIGN
ERNST-DAVIS COM. CO.
Kansas City

A. C. DAVIS GRAIN CO.

Grain Commission
Mill Orders a Specialty
Consignments and Future Orders Solicited
KANSAS CITY, U. S. A.



A Service of 52 Years Handling Consignments and Futures

B. C. CHRISTOPHER & COMPANY

200-206 Board of Trade, KANSAS CITY, MO.

BRANCH OFFICES—Wichita, Hutchinson, Salina, Great Bend, Colby, Dodge City, Liberal, Topeka, Independence, Concordia, Atchison, Hayes, Kansas, St. Joseph, Springfield, Sedalia, Joplin, Mo., Omaha, Superior, Hastings, Nebr., Burlington, Colo.

Your Message

Let the Grain Dealers Journal your message bear
To progressive grain dealers everywhere.

Board of Trade
Members**CHICAGO**Board of Trade
Members

SPECIAL WIRE AND SALESMAN SERVICE

LAMSON BROS. & CO.

166 W. Jackson Street

Established 1874

Chicago, Ill.

**GRAIN
STOCKS
PROVISIONS****James E. Bennett**GRAIN
PROV'NS
SUGAR**& Co.**STOCKS
BONDS
RUBBERMEMBERS
CHICAGO BOARD OF TRADE
AND ALL PRINCIPAL EXCHANGES

— PRIVATE WIRES —

*Ask for Bids***WHEAT, CORN, OATS
RYE, BARLEY, SEEDS****CONSIGNMENTS**and orders in Futures Solicited and
properly cared for in all Leading MarketsST. LOUIS KANSAS CITY
Merchants Exchange Board of TradeINDIANAPOLIS
717 Board of TradePEORIA CAIRO
11 Board of Trade 403 Board of Trade

332 So. LaSalle St., Chicago

Clement Curtis & Co.

231 So. La Salle St.

CHICAGOMembers of all principal Ex-
changes. Private wire service to
all leading cities in this country.**J. C. SHAFFER GRAIN CO.***Grain Merchants*

111 W. Jackson St.

Chicago, Ill.

RUMSEY & COMPANY

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

1040 Board of Trade

Chicago, Illinois

J. S. BACHE & CO.

Room 840—231 South La Salle St.

CHICAGO**Stocks, Bonds, Grain, Cotton
Investment Securities****E. W. BAILEY & CO.****COMMISSION MERCHANTS****GRAIN, SEEDS AND PROVISIONS**

1142—44 Board of Trade, CHICAGO

BARTLETT FRAZIER CO.**GRAIN MERCHANTS**

Receivers—Buyers—Shippers—Exporters

111 W. JACKSON ST., CHICAGO

JOHN E. BRENNAN & Co.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

GRAIN and SEEDS**CHICAGO**The Journal sure is a wonderful pa-
per for grain men. Keep it coming.—
Alfred Rensmeyer, mgr., Voda Co-op.
Ass'n, Voda (Collyer p. o.), Kan.**STRATTON GRAIN COMPANY****Grain Merchants****Board of Trade****Chicago, Ill.**

Chicago, Ill.

St. Joseph, Mo.

ELEVATORS:

Portland, Me.

Depot Harbor, Ont.

Collingwood, Ont.

Board of Trade
Members

CHICAGO

Board of Trade
Members

Ship Your Grain or Seeds and Send Your Orders to

J. H. DOLE & COMPANY

RECEIVERS and COMMISSION MERCHANTS

CHICAGO PEORIA ST. LOUIS

LOGAN & BRYAN

4TH FLOOR, BANKERS BLDG., CHICAGO
Branch Office, Congress Hotel
BROKERS
Stocks, Bonds, Cotton, Grain,
Sugar, Cotton Seed Oil, Provisions
Private Wires Atlantic to Pacific

CARHART CODE HARWOOD CO.

Grain Commission

111 W. Jackson St. CHICAGO

Winthrop, Mitchell & Co.

Board of Trade - Chicago

26 Broadway, New York
Kansas City Davenport
Rockford

Cash Grain — Futures

Stocks — Bonds

Provisions — Cotton

Scott, Burrows & Christie

Siebel C. Harris

Mgr. Grain Dept.

3000 Board of Trade
CHICAGO

We Specialize in Hedging and Spreading
Operations Between Terminal
Grain Markets

Rosenbaum Grain Corporation

332 SOUTH LA SALLE STREET

Cash
and Futures

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

Private
Wires

DOERN-SCARRITT-HANNAH CO.

Formerly POPE & ECKHARDT CO.
COMMISSION MERCHANTS

1031-34 Board of Trade

Consignment and your offers of Grain To
Arrive will always receive close attention.

THE QUAKER OATS COMPANY

BUYERS OF

Oats Corn Wheat Barley

Cedar Rapids,
Ia.

Ft. Dodge,
Ia.

Akron,
Ohio

St. Joseph
Mo.

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

Merchants Exchange
Members

ST. LOUIS

Merchants Exchange
Members

CIPHER CODES

We carry the following cipher codes in stock
and can make prompt shipment.

Universal Grain Code, board cover...\$1.00
Universal Grain Code, flexible leather 3.00
Robinsons Cifer Code, leather..... 2.50
Miller's Code (1917), cloth..... 2.00
Cross Telegraphic Cipher (9th edition) 3.50
A. B. C. Code, 5th Ed., with sup.....20.00
Baltimore, Export Cable Code.....15.00
Bentley's Complete Phrase Code.....10.00
Riverside Flour, Improved (6th Ed.)..12.50
Calpack Code (1923).....10.00
All prices are f. o. b. Chicago

GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL
332 S. La Salle St. Chicago, Ill.

NANSON

Commission Co.

Grain

Hay - SEEDS

202 Merchants Exchange Bldg.
ST. LOUIS, MO.

MISSOURI ELEVATOR AND GRAIN COMPANY

203 Merchants Exchange
ST. LOUIS, MO.

Operating Missouri Pacific Elevator
Capacity 2,000,000 Bushels

LANGENBERG BROS. GRAIN COMPANY

Established 1877

ST. LOUIS NEW ORLEANS

Grain Merchants

CEDAR RAPIDS

Grain Merchants

North Iowa Grain Co.

Cedar Rapids, Iowa
Grain Merchandisers
Elevator Operators
Shippers of Country Run Grain

CEDAR RAPIDS GRAIN CO.

Cedar Rapids, Iowa
GRAIN BUYERS
Consignments Solicited
WE OPERATE A LARGE DRIER

Piper Grain & Mfg. Co.

Cedar Rapids, Iowa
Receivers — Shippers
Corn — Oats — Wheat
Operating elevators on C&NW and CRI&P

Board of Trade
Members**CINCINNATI**Board of Trade
Members**SCHOLL GRAIN CO.***Grain Merchants***THE EARLY & DANIEL CO.**

RECEIVERS & SHIPPERS
STORAGE CAPACITY 2,500,000 BUSHELS

Use Universal Grain Code and Reduce Your Telegraph Tolls

Combine

is a word that causes the grain dealer and mill man to worry, the farmer to rejoice, and the commercial elevator superintendent to work twenty-four hours a day.

The Zeleny System

is a system that lessens the dread of the word COMBINE, and when you have it in your bins your golf game is better and your family wonders how you can carry the tremendous responsibility you do and smile.

The Zeleny System

removes all doubt as to the condition of the grain in your bins whether it has been through the drier or not, and running it through the drier does not assure it keeping in condition or relieve you of worry, but if you have

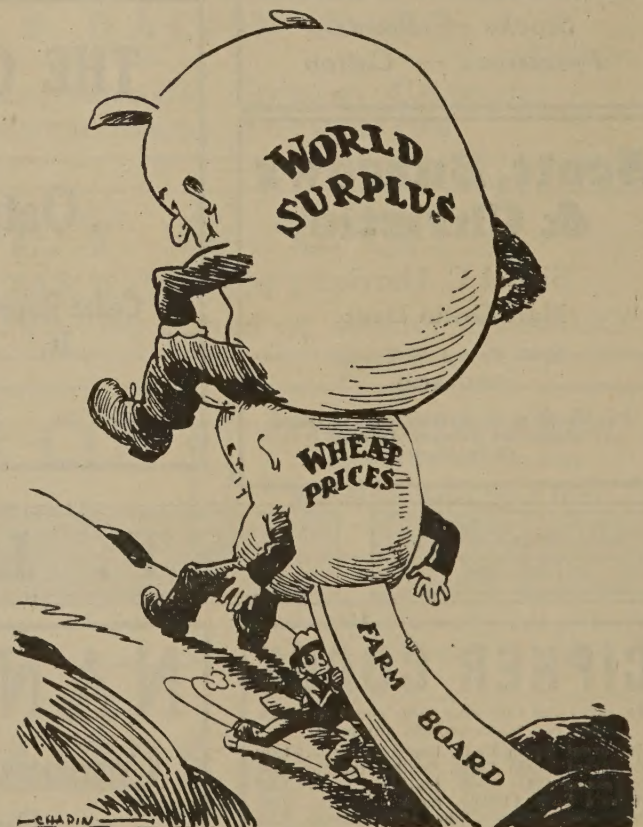
The Zeleny System

you can "check and double check" the condition of your grain. "Ain't that sumpun"? We blow our horn loud and long, but those who have the system blow louder and longer. Write them and learn if they use a horn or a hammer. We will tell you who they are for the asking. Are you interested?

Zeleny Thermometer Co.

542 S. Dearborn St.
CHICAGO, ILL.

In Spite of All the Farm Board Can Do Prices
Continue to Drop



From Philadelphia Public Ledger

Everytime you mention the Grain Dealers Journal to an advertiser, you encourage him to make good on his advertised claims.

...equipped with 21,000 Hyatts

To guard against dust explosions . . . to conserve power in conveyor rolls and driving units . . . to avoid interruptions and excessive maintenance . . . approximately 21,000 cool-running Hyatt Roller Bearings have been strategically placed in the original unit and annex of the Harbour Commissioners of Montreal Grain Elevator No. 3.



This 5,000,000 bushel elevator in Montreal employs Hyatt protection. John S. Metcalf Co.—Grain Elevator Designers and Builders—Montreal, Chicago and Vancouver.

The same splendid performance is evident in Hyattized elevators everywhere in the United States and Canada. On every assignment, sturdy Hyatts build up records of performance which are unmatched in this application.

Their ease of installation and freedom from frequent lubricating also have made the application of Hyatt Roller Bearings very popular with operators.

On your next order for new equipment . . . or for changeover . . . follow the trend to better equipment and greater economy by specifying Hyatts.

HYATT ROLLER BEARING COMPANY
Newark Detroit Chicago Pittsburgh Oakland

HYATT

ROLLER BEARINGS

PRODUCT OF GENERAL MOTORS

IN EVERY STATE — Kansas, Oklahoma, Illinois, Indiana, Dakotas, Iowa, Nebraska, Texas and the others — you will find the

Richardson Automatic Grain Shipping Scale

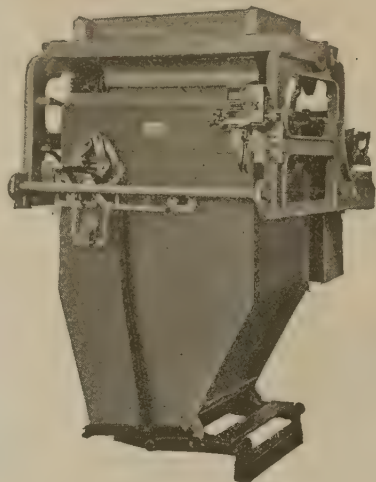
is standard equipment in the country elevator.

Why? Because the Richardson Grain Shipping Scale is best suited to the purpose and is all-automatic. It is:

SELF-LOADING SELF-BALANCING
SELF-ADJUSTING SELF-REGISTERING
SELF-DUMPING

It frees you in the busy season to check in and handle the grain that is delivered by the farmers, and man-made errors in weight are completely avoided.

CATALOG 1219-G IS YOURS FOR THE ASKING
WRITE OUR NEAREST OFFICE FOR A COPY



RICHARDSON SCALE COMPANY

CLIFTON, NEW JERSEY

WICHITA

BOSTON

OMAHA

GULFPORT

PITTSBURGH

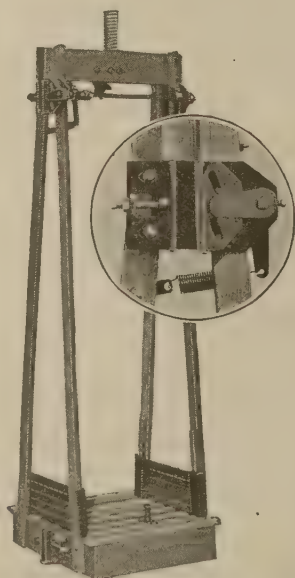
CHICAGO

LOS ANGELES

NEW YORK

MINNEAPOLIS

THE NEW MANLIFT "RIDE-SAFE"



Beyl Design

is now ready to insure you. Order today before your first trip up is the last one down!

"RIDE-SAFE"

Tells the story in the name. Its factor of safety exceeds anything on the market.

50 ft. Complete
\$75.00

Less Counterweight
\$65.00

You value your life many times this cost. Why risk it?

LINK BELT SUPPLY CO.

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

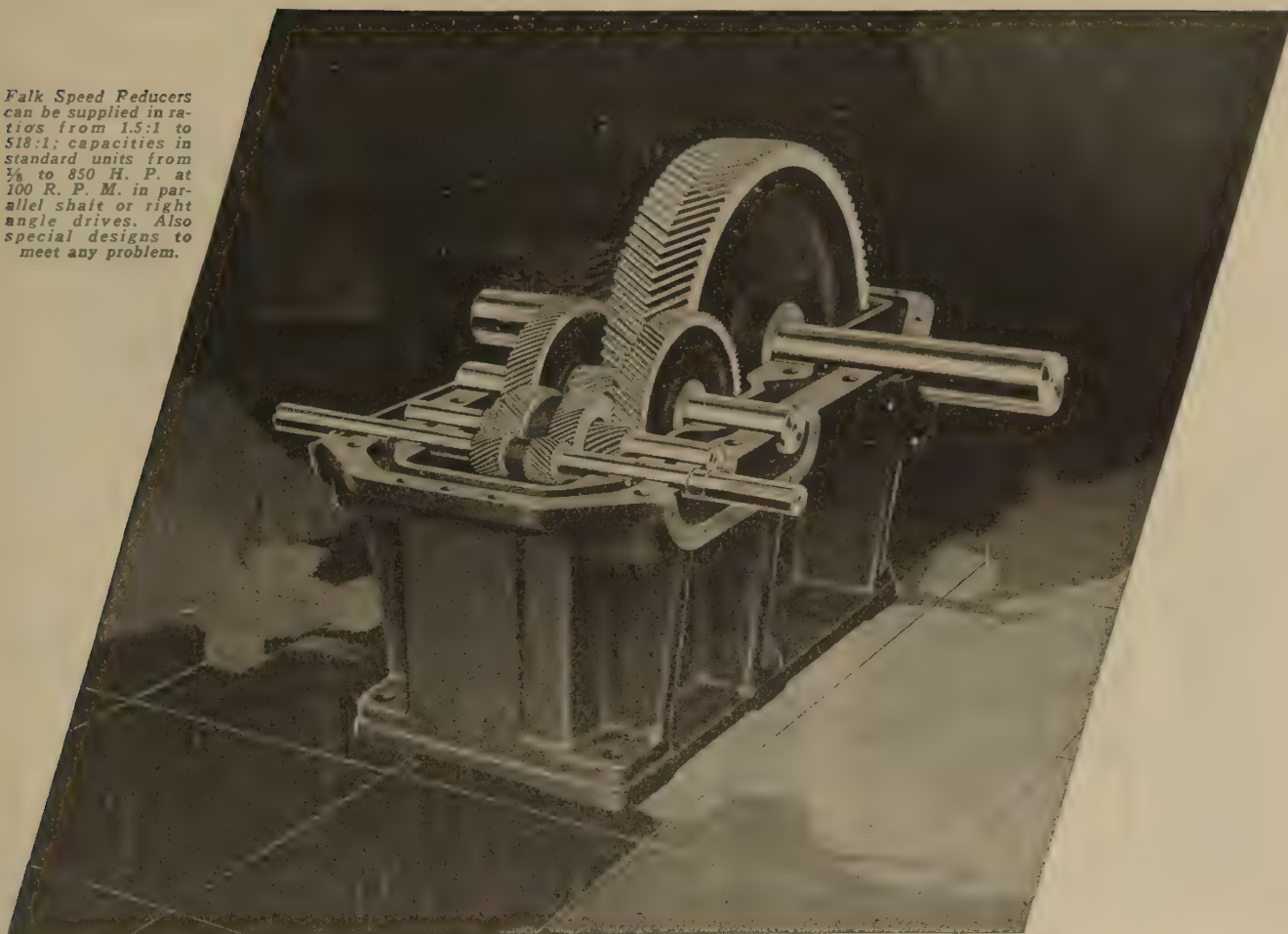
EXCLUSIVE MANUFACTURERS

A Wonderful Reducing Exercise But of No Practical Help to the Farmer



From Chicago Tribune

Falk Speed Reducers can be supplied in ratios from 1.5:1 to 518:1; capacities in standard units from 1/2 to 850 H. P. at 100 R. P. M. in parallel shaft or right angle drives. Also special designs to meet any problem.



Sturdy—to Handle Industry's Heavy Loads

Falk Speed Reducers in actual service have established the high average of 96½% to 98½% efficiency in power delivery depending on number of reductions — an efficiency that is maintained throughout the life of the reducer . . . This is due to the high standards of Falk manufacturing precision . . . Falk Speed Reducers are simple, compact, oil-tight, dirt-proof, quiet, free from heat or vibration. They permit a higher reduction per gear, and transmit load and transform speed with less friction loss than any other type or kind . . . They are made in standard sizes and ratios in both parallel shaft and right angle types and carried in stock for immediate shipment . . . For speed reducers — as for all heavy equipment — you will find it pays to see Falk first!

THE FALK CORPORATION—Milwaukee

Manufacturers—Herringbone Gears, Speed Reducers, Flexible Couplings, Steel Castings and Oil Engines.

Scientific Speed Reducers

Scientific design allows equal pressure on bearings, prevents uneven wear and misalignment. All wearing parts are interchangeable and renewable . . . Patented splash system of lubrication assures long life . . . Excessive capacity makes it unnecessary to buy over size reducers . . . There are no male or female shafts, bushed gears or overhung studs— all shafts are live shafts.

FALK

SPEED REDUCERS

The Boss Air Blast Stationary Car Loader

Its All in the Grade

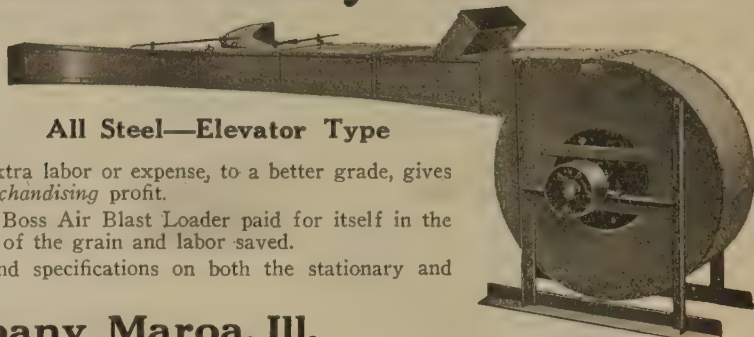
Buying one grade of grain from the farmer and shipping that identical grade gives you a handling charge.

Buying one grade and improving it, without extra labor or expense, to a better grade, gives you, when shipping, a handling charge *plus a merchandising profit.*

We have letters from owners saying that the Boss Air Blast Loader paid for itself in the first eight or ten cars loaded by raising the grade of the grain and labor saved.

Write for catalogue F which gives prices and specifications on both the stationary and portable type loaders.

Maroa Mfg. Company, Maroa, Ill.



All Steel—Elevator Type

(Patented December 26, 1916.)



Always on the job -- and keeps men on the job!

Humphrey Employees' Elevator

Promotes efficiency, better attention to machinery, better supervision, less trouble. New improved models. Write

Humphrey Elevator Co.
900 Division St., Faribault, Minn.



Smutty Wheat—New Profits

for grain dealers

SMUT is absolutely eliminated and yields are increased 2 to 5 bushels per acre when seed wheat is prepared with a

CALKINS COMBINATION Cleaner, Grader, Treater

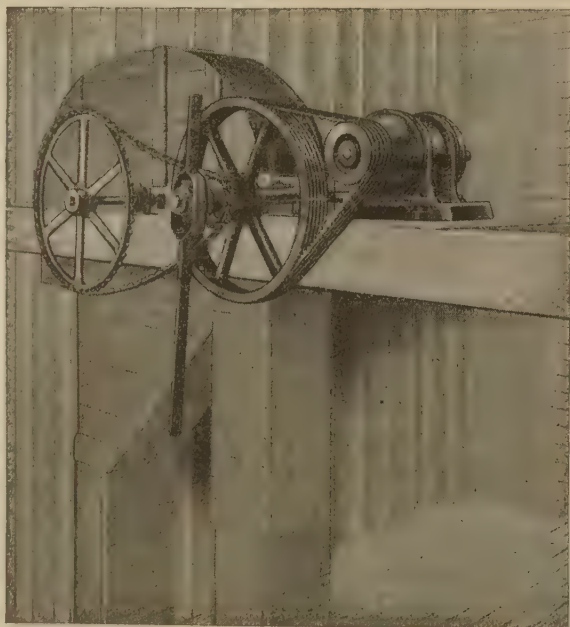
Two sizes for elevator use. Get the facts on profits to be derived from these machines by writing or wiring.

CALKINS MFG. CO.

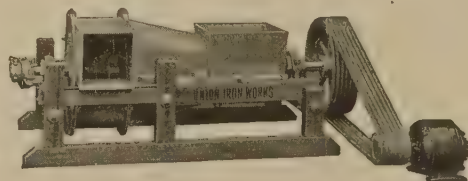


Hutchinson, Kan.
Spokane, Wash.

DAYTON COG BELT ELEVATOR HEAD DRIVE



A GOOD DRIVE FOR ANY MACHINE



Western Pitless Sheller with Cog Belt Drive

Write us for complete information

**ELECTRIC TRUCK DUMP
SHELLERS AND CLEANERS—
HYATT ROLLER BEARINGS—
DAYTON COG BELT DRIVES—
SPEED REDUCERS—**

UNION IRON WORKS, Decatur, Ill.

1902 TRI-STATE MUTUAL 1930
GRAIN DEALERS FIRE INSURANCE CO.

LUVERNE, MINN.

We write Fire & Windstorm Insurance covering Grain Elevators and contents, also Dwellings and Mercantile property. (DIVIDENDS ANNUALLY FOR 28 YEARS)

E. A. Brown, Pres., Luverne, Minn. W. Z. Sharp, Treas., Sioux Falls, S. D.
W. J. Shanard, V.P., Bridgewater, S.D. E. H. Moreland, Sec., Luverne, Minn.



OPERATING HAZARDS

Operating hazards cause more fires in July than in any other month. For that reason special preventive measures should be taken: Careful oiling, regular cleaning, and, probably most important of all, a thorough examination of the house at closing time. Make sure, especially that all bearings are cool before closing.

GRAIN DEALERS NATIONAL MUTUAL FIRE INS. CO.

INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA

J. J. Fitzgerald
Secretary-Treasurer
Indianapolis, Ind.

C. R. McCotter
Asst. Secy. and Western Mgr.
Omaha, Neb.

**LIGHTNING
DESTROYS**

thousands of dollars worth of property annually.

Buildings properly protected are safe.

*Ask Your Mill Mutual Insurance Office
for Details of Construction and
Insurance Savings*

Or address the

MUTUAL FIRE PREVENTION BUREAU
230 E. Ohio St. Chicago, Ill.

Place Your Name

and business before the progressive grain elevator men of the entire country by advertising in the Grain Dealers Journal. It reaches them twice each month.

**We Have
in Stock for
Immediate Shipment**

**Spiral Steel Conveyor
Power Grain Shovels
All Steel Manlifts
Pulleys and Sprockets**

Link Belting

**Plain, Chain and Collar Oiling
Bearings**

Belt Conveyor Equipment

**Elevator Boots
(Non-Chokable)**

Tension Sheaves

Turnheads (All Styles)

Corn Drags

*Also Other Equipment
Used in Grain
Elevators*

**The J. B. Ehrsam
& Sons Mfg. Co.**

ENTERPRISE, KANSAS

Weevil-Cide

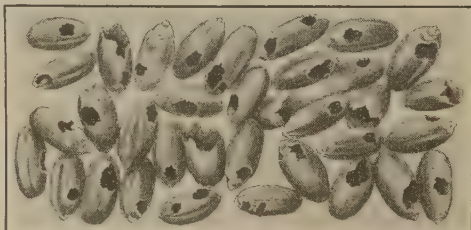
The
DEPENDABLE
GRAIN FUMIGANT

An Improved Product

Safe

Efficient

Economical



Prevent the loss from Weevil cut wheat

Let us send you special booklet on GRAIN FUMIGATION including reports from many of the largest shippers who are giving WEEVIL-CIDE their undivided preference.

THE WEEVIL-CIDE CORPORATION

(Geo. C. Gordon Chemical Co., Agents)

1406-08 West Ninth Street
KANSAS CITY, MO.



ECCENTRICS SHAKING IT TO PIECES?

Don't let that worry you. Everything will turn out all right. You'll thank your stars that the old cleaner did cut up such capers for after you've put on that wonderful new eccentric-less Buhler Drive you could never afterward be tempted to use a separator equipped with any kind of eccentrics. You'd say that the Buhler Drive has made them all obsolete.

Write for Catalog GD125

S. HOWES CO., INC.
INVINCIBLE GRAIN CLEANER CO.
SILVER CREEK, N. Y.

Sliding Down the Hill of Overproduction



With Apologies to Buffalo News

One-Half a Cent Per Bushel May Save Thousands of Dollars for You



For so low a cost as $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 cent per bushel you can rid your grain of any and all insect life. Weevil, grain moth, rodents and even bacteria are destroyed with the fumes of Larvacide, yet the germination of grain or seeds is in no way affected.

Inquire about this marvelous fumigant—it may save you many dollars. Larvacide may be applied by spraying, sprinkling about or by automatic pressure cylinders.

Non-explosive, non-inflammable, self-announcing to humans.

Send for information and literature.

INNIS, SPEIDEN & CO.
INCORPORATED
117-119 LIBERTY STREET, NEW YORK.

Sole Selling Agents for Isco Chemical Co., Inc.,
Niagara Falls, N. Y.

DISTRIBUTORS

Larvacide Service, Inc., 214 E. 38th St., New York City
Larvacide Service, Inc., 4711 Lake Park Ave., Chicago, Ill.
Safe-Way Exterminating Co., 429 Franklin St., Detroit, Mich.
Idalene Corporation, 1406 Jackson St., Toledo, Ohio
Bode Fumigating Co., 1259 Harrison Ave., Cincinnati, Ohio
Twin City Exterminating Co., 2399 University Ave. W., St. Paul, Minn.
Orkin Exterminating Co., 82 Courtland St., Atlanta, Ga.
Ansul Chemical Co., Modesto, California

WEEVIL KILLER

TETRAFUME (REGISTERED)

WILL NOT BURN—WILL NOT
EXPLODE

Approved by Fire Insurance
Companies

Harmless—Stainless—Leaves
No Odor

The Grain and Feed Trade have learned
to use Tetrafume. Save Dockage from
Live Weevil, and Loss in Stored Grain
and Feed Stuffs.

ESTABLISHED 1916

Douglas Chemical & Supply Company

Manufacturers and Direct Distributors
829 and 831 Southwest Boulevard
KANSAS CITY, MO.

Cover's Dust Protector

Rubber Protector, \$2.00
Sent postpaid on receipt
of price; or on trial to re-
sponsible parties. Has auto-
matic valve and fine sponge
H. S. COVER

Box 404 South Bend, Ind.



10,000 SHIPPERS
Are now using

TYDEN CAR SEALS

Bearing shipper's
name and con-
secutive numbers

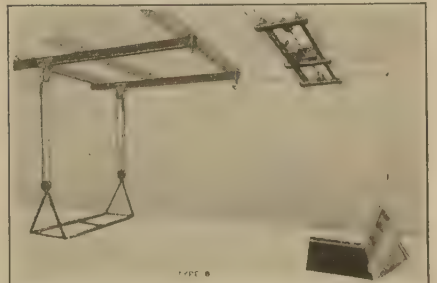
Prevent
CLAIM LOSSES
Write for samples
and prices.



INTERNATIONAL SEAL & LOCK CO.

Railway Exchange Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

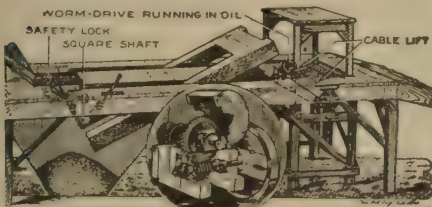
Mc MILLIN TRUCK DUMP For Electric Power



Push Button control. All parts overhead
of driveway. Under full control. Dumps
from the shortest to the longest vehicles.
One dump door supplies all vehicles. Fur-
nished with rack or wheel hooks. No truck
too large. No load too heavy. In plain
view at all times.

With our wheel hooks you can raise any
truck or wagon to the height necessary
for the grain to slide out of the bed re-
gardless of how low the truck is swung
which makes it speedy and safe in opera-
tion. Wheel hooks being swung to side of
driveway when not in use will leave drive-
way clear for other use and out of the
road of the truck bed when passing out.
For particulars and a circular of our com-
plete line of dumps address

L. J. McMILLIN
525 Board of Trade Bldg.
INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA



NEWELL CONST. & MACHINERY CO.
Cedar Rapids, Iowa
Originators of the Electric Truck Dump

SUPPLIES

for

The Elevator Man

BELTING
SPOUTS

BOOTS
BUCKETS

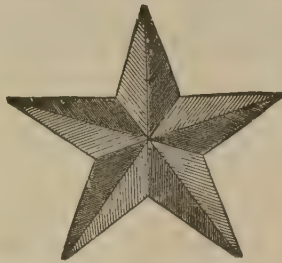
**INTERSTATE
Mach'y & Supply Co.**
OMAHA

The Journal is an old friend again.—
H. M. Vande Graff, Lovell, Okla.

GRAIN ELEVATOR BUILDERS

Use Rubber Covered Belt for Cups—It Pays

DOUBLE Your



Elevating Capacity and HANDLE MORE GRAIN!

Phone for an Experienced
Elevator Engineer



Complete Stocks of
Elevator Equipment

PROMPT Delivery

Younglove Engineering Company

Grain Elevators, Transfer Houses,
Coal Pockets, Feed Plants

Wood or Fireproof Construction

*"If Better Elevators Are Built
They will STILL Be Youngloves"*

SPECIALIZING

Concrete Pits that ARE Waterproof

418 Iowa Bldg.
Sioux City, Iowa

Box 1172
Fargo, N. Dak.

GRAIN and COAL ELEVATORS

T. E. IBBERSON CO.

CONTRACTING ENGINEERS

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

Geo. W. Quick & Sons

Tiskilwa - - - Illinois

Designers and Builders
Concrete Grain Elevators
Waterproof Pits a Specialty

BIRCHARD Construction Co.

Architects and Contractors
Grain Elevators—Mills

B. SAMPSON Lincoln, Nebr.

The V. M. Zweber Co.

Aberdeen, South Dakota
Engineers and Contractors
GRAIN ELEVATORS

Feed Mills — Coal Plants
Remodeling — Wiring — Painting

RELIANCE Construction Co.

Board of Trade
INDIANAPOLIS IND.

Designers and Constructors
of the better class of grain elevators
—concrete or wood

A. F. Roberts Construction Co.

Sabetha, Kansas

ERECTS Elevators
Corn Mills
Warehouses
FURNISHES Plans
Estimates
Machinery

L. H. OLSON

Silver Lake, Kans.

Specializing in
Building - Remodeling - Repairing
Country Grain Elevators

BURRELL ENGINEERING & CONSTRUCTION CO.

Designers and Builders of
Grain Elevators, Flour Mills and
Associated Buildings
2165 Daily News Bldg., Chicago Ill.

GEO. SAATHOFF

Bloomington, Ill.

Builder of
Grain Elevators

WELLER Metal Pdts. Co.

Chicago Office Factory
505 Utilities Bldg. Hammond, Ind.

SHEET METAL WORK

Grain Elevators a Specialty

The Grain Trade's
accepted medium for "Wanted" and "For
Sale" advertisements is the semi-monthly
Grain Dealers Journal of Chicago



International Milling Co.

Buffalo, New York

Capacity 3,500,000 Bushels

Designed and built by us in
three periods of construction

Jones - Hettelsater Construction Co.

Grain Elevators, Flour and Feed Mills

600 Mutual Bldg.

Kansas City, Mo.

FEGLES CONSTRUCTION CO., Ltd.

Engineers — Constructors
Fort William, Ont. Minneapolis, Minn.



N. M. Paterson Co., Ltd. 2,500,000 Bu. Elevator Fort William, Ont.

DESIGNED for the years
ahead—an advance we pro-
pose to maintain.

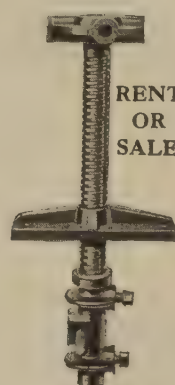
New Hydraulic Form Lifting Jacks

Also Sell and Rent
Folwell-Sinks Screw Jack
Set Collar Screw Jacks
Nelson Jacks

Manufacturers of Jack Equipment
for 20 years.

Nelson Machine Company

WAUKEGAN, ILL.



RENT
OR
SALE

FORM JACKS

for
Grain Elevator and
Grain Storage
Construction.

Accurately Machined.
Quick and Easy Operating
Positive Clutch.

Write for prices to

THE WESTERN IRON & FOUNDRY CO.

Wichita, Kansas

LOW COST LONG LIFE UNEXCELLED SERVICE

Three strong factors that have
kept Gregory HI-GRADE-RE-
BUILT MOTORS and Electrical
Machinery in the lead since 1893.
Before buying consult Gregory's
80-page illustrated Monthly Bar-
gain Sheet. It will save you Money,
Time and Worry. Thousands of
buyers have proved to their own
satisfaction and profit that it pays
to buy

GREGORY HI-GRADE-REBUILT
Electrical Machinery



GREGORY ELECTRIC COMPANY

Write, phone or wire

1603 South Lincoln St. — CHICAGO



DAY Dust Collectors

have been standard
equipment in better
grain elevators for
over forty years.

There's a Reason

The Day Company

Dust Collecting Engineers

3132 Snelling Ave., Minneapolis, Minn.

GRAIN ELEVATOR BUILDERS



FOLWELL ENGINEERING CO. Engineers and Constructors

333 North Michigan Avenue
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, U. S. A.

3,000,000 Bushel Concrete Grain
Elevator
Designed and Built for
A. E. Staley Mfg. Co., Decatur, Ill.



GALVESTON WHARF COMPANY'S NEW ELEVATOR "B"

Capacity 6,000,000 Bushels

This Elevator Designed and Construction
Supervised by

HORNER & WYATT

Consulting Engineers to the Grain Trade
470 Board of Trade Kansas City, Mo.

EARL SHEPHERD

DALHART, TEXAS

Designs—Builds—Equips

Grain Elevators

Chop Mills Warehouses

ROSS B. WILSON

Consulting Engineer

332 S. La Salle St. - Chicago, Ill.

Telephone Webster 7126

ROCHELLE & ROCHELLE

*Designers and Builders of
GOOD ELEVATORS*

Let us furnish your machinery
17 JOHNSON BLDG., AMARILLO, TEX.

The Star Engineering Company

Specialists in

Grain Elevator Construction

Our elevator stand every test
Appearance, Strength, Durability
and Economy of Operation.

Estimates and information promptly furnished

★ Wichita, Kansas ★

Western Engineering Co.

713 Cooper Bldg. Denver, Colo.

Contractors and Builders of
Grain Elevators that more
than satisfy the most critical.

Elevators, Mills, Warehouses

Designed, Built, Repaired

Estimates Cheerfully Furnished

HOGENSON CONSTRUCTION CO.

Corn Exchange Minneapolis, Minn.

Newell Const. & Mch. Co.

Cedar Rapids, Iowa

30 Years' Successful Experience
Builders and designers of Feed Mills and
Mixing Plants, Grain Elevators, Ware-
houses, etc. Machinery Jobbers.

CRAMER Elevators

are preferred elevators be-
cause each is designed and
built to fit the individual needs
of the owners.

**W. H. CRAMER
CONSTRUCTION CO.**

North Platte, Nebr.
Plans and Specifications Furnished

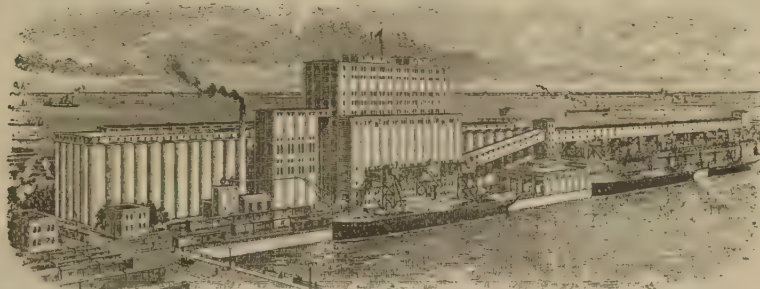
You Can Sell Your Elevator

by advertising directly
to people who want
to buy, by using a

Grain Dealers Journal
Want Ad.

GRAIN ELEVATOR BUILDERS

Capacity
5,000,000
Bushels



Equipped with
Four Stewart
Link-Belt
Grain Car
Unloaders

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD ELEVATOR AT BALTIMORE

JAMES STEWART CORPORATION
ENGINEERS AND CONTRACTORS

W. R. SINKS,
PRESIDENT
Phone Harrison 8884

FISHER BUILDING—343 S. DEARBORN ST., CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

H. G. ONSTAD,
VICE-PRES.-GEN'L MGR



Santa Fe Elevator "A"
Kansas City, Kans.

Capacity
6,500,000 Bushels

John S. Metcalf Co.

Grain Elevator Engineers and Constructors

111 W. Jackson Blvd., Chicago

460 St. Helen St., Montreal

837 W. Hastings St., Vancouver, B. C.

17 Dartmouth Street, London, England

The Barnett and Record Co.

Engineers

Contractors

Minneapolis, Minn.

Duluth, Minn.

Fort William, Ont.

Designed and Built
this 3,000,000 Bushel
Grain Storage Annex
to Great Northern
Elevator "S"
Superior, Wis.



HICKOK Construction Co.
ELEVATORS MINNEAPOLIS

Stevens Engineering & Construction Co., Inc.
1609-10-11 Landreth Bldg. ST. LOUIS, MO.

Designers and Builders

GRAIN ELEVATORS

Flour and Feed Mills

Warehouses

Chalmers & Borton

620 Pioneer Trust Bldg.

Kansas City, Mo.

Engineers — Constructors

Grain Elevators — Feed Mills

Warehouses

Ask for Quotations on Your Work

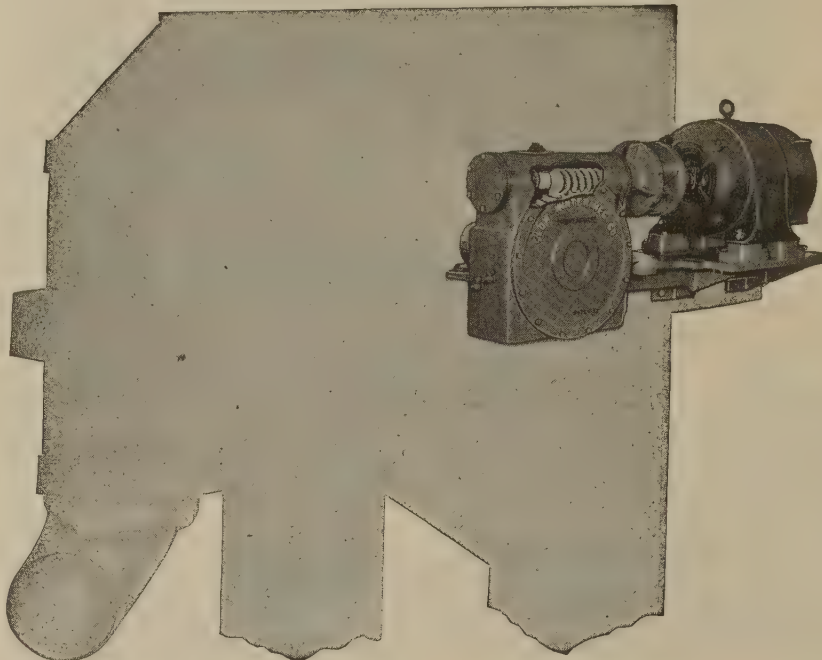
WINTER'S Direct Connected Universal Elevator Drive

—For 3 to 35 H. P. Motors—

A Satisfied User Says

The CLOW - WINTER Drive has given us fine service. The Back - Stop works perfectly.

Albert Weaver,
Bird City, Kan.



No Chains to Break No Belts to Slip

INCREASED CAPACITY with power-saving—a direct hook-up from motor to cup belt.

AUTOMATIC BACK-STOP—positive in action, yet easily released for reverse operation.

FLEXIBLE COUPLING—Absorbs the shocks from starting and from temporary overloads.

ADAPTED TO STEEL, WOOD or CONCRETE construction—geared to fit any make and speed of bucket.

SELF-LUBRICATING—All moving parts run in a bath of oil.

Made in Three Sizes.

Write for facts, prices, and names of users nearest you.

—And Hundreds Of Others Agree

Our drive is working perfectly and at a very low power cost.

Maurice Co-Op.
Ass'n,
Maurice, Iowa

CLOW-WINTER MANUFACTURING CO.

Minneapolis, Minn.

:

Winnipeg, Canada

Wanted and For Sale

The rate for advertisements in this department is 25 cents per type line each insertion

ELEVATORS FOR SALE

CENTRAL KANSAS—My elevators for sale. For information write 64B5, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

SO. MINN.—Grain elevator and feed mill for sale or lease on easy terms to right party. Town of 1,500. Write A. S. Quevli, Lakefield, Minn.

SOUTH DAKOTA—Five grain elevators and two lumber yards for sale; all located at good points. Will sell all or any part to suit purchaser. Write Box 36, Mitchell, S. D.

YOU MAY BE MISSING SOMETHING. AN ILLINOIS elevator company running a 3line ad in one issue says: "We had 25 applications from that ad. Thank you."

INDIANA—15,000 bus. grain elevator for sale; electric power; handles over 100,000 bushels grain annually; good coal, feed and grinding business. Address 65P7, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

NO. ILL.—Elevator, coal, lumber business in small country station for sale. Large shipping station in the corn belt. Also fence, tile and seed. No trades; cash. Address 64M16, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

CENTRAL NEBRASKA elevator for sale; 50,000 bu. capacity. Good coal business in connection. Population of town 800. No competition. Priced to sell. Terms. Write 65N3, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

SO. MICH.—Elevator business for sale; dealing principally in grain, feeds, seeds, wool. Good dairy and poultry section. Excellent opportunity to get into business with small investment. Write 64L8, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

TENN.—Grain elevator for sale, having bulk storage for 25,000 bushels, sacked storage 75,000 bushels; also feed mill in connection; located on three railroads; buildings and machinery in excellent condition. Address 65P8, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

MONTANA—110,000 bus. steel elevator on private grounds for sale; handled 100,000 bushels wheat besides coarse grains last crop; electric power; N & M flaking mill; invincible cleaner; manlift; two 150 bus. hopper scales; S-S pneumatic truck dump; main line and branch of N. P. Ry. Possession Aug. 1st. Write 65P13, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

WIS.—15,000 bus. elevator for sale; attrition mill; half-ton feed mixer; corn cracker; diesel power; new concrete engine room; whse. for feed attached; 45 miles from St. Paul; on U. S. highway No. 10 and C. & N. W. R. R. with spur. No competition; ill-health reason for selling; low price; feed, grain, flour, etc., in stock at cost. Good dairy and poultry section; mix lots of poultry mash, dairy feeds, etc. Good buy. Write Woodville Elevator Company, Woodville, Wis.

BARGAIN IF TAKEN AT ONCE—Some one is always looking for an elevator at a good grain point and reads these ads just like you're doing now, so if you wish to dispose of your present property, enlarge your present interests, or embark in the grain business, USE these columns to your best advantage just as others are doing. WE WILL assist you in the composition of copy free. We are in business to be of service to YOU. There is no wrong time to put an ad in the columns of the Journal. TRY IT.

ELEVATORS FOR SALE

CENTRAL ILL.—Good elvtr. for sale in town handling 550,000 bus. grain annually. Write 64G11, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago.

CENTRAL NEBRASKA, elevator, feed and coal business for sale. 50,000-bus. capacity; truck scale and dump. In good territory. Write 64C17 Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

OHIO—15,000 bus. grain elevator for sale; plenty of warehouse room; all electric equipment; good territory to draw from. The Farmers State Bank, Eldorado, O.

CHOOSE YOUR ELEVATOR from the many offered. Insert an advertisement in the "Elevators Wanted" column of the Grain Dealers Journal, and select one at a satisfactory price and station.

IOWA—Grain elevator for sale; 20,000 bus. capacity; 11 bins; built in 1921; fully equipped; splendid grain territory; one other elevator; cost \$14,000; sale price \$7,500; no trade. Write Box A, Pomeroy, Ia.

WEST CENTRAL ILL.—12,000 bus. elevator and feed mill for sale; good wheat and oats prospect; electric power; excellent location; to close estate. Write Gertrude Garrett, Administratrix, Camp Point, Ill.

EASTERN ILLINOIS ELEVATOR

First class grain elevator for sale; business long established; excellent coal, flour, feed and seed business with all modern equipment built for handling. Buildings and machinery in excellent condition. Address 65N4, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

ELEVATORS WANTED

IF YOU DO NOT find the elevator you want advertised, place your wants in the "Elevators Wanted" section and you will receive full particulars regarding many desirable properties not yet advertised.

ELEVATOR BROKERS

ALWAYS HAVE ELEVATORS for sale. To save time, please state amount you wish to invest and location you prefer. James M. Maguire. 6440 Minerva Ave., Chicago, Ill.

ELEVATOR AND MILL WANTED

WANT GOOD north central Illinois elevator and feed mill in good grain and soy bean section. Must stand rigid investigation as a money maker. Send detailed information. Address 65P2, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

FLOUR AND FEED MILL WANTED

WILL TRADE 113½ acres good land in Jackson County, Miss. (near Pascagoula), for a flour and feed mill. water-power preferred. Geo. B. Wilson, 1020 3rd St., Ft. Wayne, Ind.

FEED MILL WANTED

WANTED complete chicken feed and molasses feed mill, either or both. Write condition, age, price and list of articles. Address 64L10, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

SAMPLE ENVELOPES

SAMPLE ENVELOPES—SPEAR SAFETY—for mailing samples of grain, feed and seed. Made of heavy kraft paper, strong and durable, size 4½x7 inches. Have limited supply to sell at \$2.60 per hundred or in lots of 500, \$2.30 per hundred f. o. b. Chicago. Sample mailed on request. Grain Dealers Journal, 332 S. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

FEED MILL FOR SALE

FEED MILL for sale, water power, with 13 acres land. Or will exchange for city property. V. H. Pike, Otsego, Mich.

CALIFORNIA SALE, mixed feed mill doing good business, in fast growing community. Plant and equipment \$40,000, stock at invoice. Write 65P1, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

COAL BUSINESS in a real live eastern Iowa city; big business and small investment with fine location. Address 62F1, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

COAL AND FEED business for sale, wholesale and retail. Good buildings on privately owned land adjoining tracks. Located in one of the best cities of the west. Owner, P. O. Box 1304, Greeley, Colo.

IOWA—Flour and feed business for sale; county seat town; retail, jobbing, custom grinding and manufacturing. Good reason for selling. Write for full particulars to 65P10, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

HELPFUL BOOKS FOR CARLOT GRAIN HANDLERS

Clark's Decimal Wheat Values cover only wheat and show the value at a glance or with one addition of any quantity of wheat from 10 lbs. to 100,000 lbs. at any market price from 50 cents to \$2.39 per bushel. Printed on ledger paper and bound in art canvas. Weight 12 ozs. Order Form 33XX. Price \$2.00.

Purchase and Sale Contracts give a quick references to Purchases and Sales. The Purchases being recorded on the left hand page and Sales on the right so user can quickly determine if he is long or short. Bound in tan canvas, 100 double pages size 8½x14 ins. Order Form 18 P&S. Price \$3.00. Weight 2½ lbs.

Clark's Freight Tables: Show the freight rate per bushel from a given rate per hundred pounds, when the rate is from 2 to 50½ cents per hundred pounds, by one-half cent rises. The table is printed in two colors on heavy bristol board, size 7x9 inches, and may be used for determining the freight per bushel of 60, 56, 48 and 32 pounds. Price 15c, 3 for 40c.

Confirmation Blanks, Triplicating, will enable you to avoid disputes, differences and prevent expensive errors. Space is provided on our Confirmation Blanks for recording all essential conditions of each trade. You retain tissue copy, sign and send original and duplicate to customer. He signs both and returns one. Fifty confirmations in triplicate, bound in pressboard with two sheets of dual faced carbon, size 5½x8 inches. Order Form 6CB, 90 cents. Weight 9 ounces.

Leaking Car Report Blanks bear a reproduction of a box car and a form showing all points at which a car might leak, thus facilitating the reporting specifically places where car showed leaks at destination. One of these blanks should be sent with papers for each car with the request that it be properly filled out and returned in case of any signs of leakage. Printed on bond, size 5½x8½ inches, and put up in pads of 50 blanks. Order Form 5. Price 40c a pad; three for \$1.00. Weight 3 ounces.

Clark's Decimal Grain Values save time and money and prevents errors. It shows at a glance, or with simple addition, the cost of any quantity of grain from 10 to 100,000 pounds at any given market price and reduces pounds to bushels on the same page. Values are shown directly from pounds without reducing to bushels. Pounds shown in red figures and values in black; price being given at top and bottom of each page. Prices for oats range from 10 to 79 cents a bushel; for corn, rye and flaxseed, 10 cents to \$1.09; for wheat, clover, peas and potatoes, 30 cents to \$1.59; for barley and buckwheat, 20 cents to \$1.49 per bushel. Order Form 36. Price \$4.00. Weight 1½ lbs.

All prices are f. o. b. Chicago.
GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL
332 South LaSalle St. Chicago, Ill.

SITUATION WANTED

EXPERIENCED Grain Buyer wants position, have also had experience in feed and other sidelines. C. G. Chase, Farmington, Minn.

EXPERIENCED GRAIN buyer wants position anywhere; 20 years' experience; can take entire charge. Address 65N18, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

COMPETENT MAN, 38, married, 15 years' experience managing elevators, wants position as manager or assistant anywhere. Address 65N7, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

POSITION WANTED working year round in grain elevator, exper. in grain business; Ia., Ill., Minn., N. & S. Dak. preferred. Refs. Write 65N16, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

SUPERINTENDENT—Want position with terminal elevator company as superintendent of elevators. Have all necessary experience. References furnished. If interested write 65P11, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

GENERAL SALES AND TRAFFIC manager; able and expert on sales, traffic, rates and claims; open for temporary, special or permanent connection with grain corporation or line of country elevators operating in grain, feeds, hay and straw. Address 65N21, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

SITUATION WANTED as manager of farmers elevator or good line house anywhere; several years experience, and 3 years experience in terminal business; can handle all sidelines; age 31, married; can keep books and mix with people. References and bond furnished. Write Claude A. Plush, Kalvasta, Kans.

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE graduate desires connection with reliable company or individual. Eight years' experience as manager of farmers co-operative. Capable bookkeeper and accountant. Understand all sidelines that fit in with country warehousing. Wis. or Minn. preferred. Address 65P14, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

Universal Grain Code

Compiled especially for use by the Grain and Milling Trades.

Reduce your telegraph tolls. Keep your business to yourself. Prevent expensive errors.

Its 146 pages contain 18,745 code words for expressions used in the grain trade, printed on bond paper and bound in black flexible leather. Size 7x4½ inches. Price, leather, \$3.00; paper, \$1.50, f. o. b. Chicago.

Grain Dealers Journal

332 So. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

KEEP POSTED

GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL

332 So. La Salle St. Chicago, Ill.

with which is consolidated Grain World, formerly Price Current-Grain Reporter.

Gentlemen:—In order to keep us posted regarding what is going on in the grain trade outside our office, please send us the *Grain Dealers Journal* twice each month. Enclosed find Two Dollars for one year.

Name of Firm.....

Capacity of Elevator.....

Post Office.....

State.....

SCALES FOR SALE

RICHARDSON Automatic Scales 4 to 8 bu. capacity, for sale; fine condition. Also R. R. track scales. Address Standard Mill Supply Co., 1307 Waldheim Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

ONE GOOD ten truck, platform dump scales for sale; in good condition. Correspondence solicited. W. F. Bruell, Receiver of Siberz Bros. & Craig, Redfield, S. Dak.

RICHARDSON AUTOMATIC Soft Feed Scale for sale. Capacity three to six 100-lb. bags per minute. In excellent condition. Delaware Mills, Inc., Deposit, N. Y.

FIVE-BUSHEL automatic Fairbanks scale for sale, in perfect condition. Can be seen at Brookings in operation at this time. Geo. P. Sexauer & Son, Brookings, S. D.

RICHARDSON SCALES for sale. Automatic grain elevator scales, five, six and fifteen bushel capacities. Write Standard Mill Supply Co., 1307 Waldheim Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

SCALES WANTED

ALMOST ANYTHING YOU WANT can be promptly obtained through JOURNAL want ads.

Bargain Sale in Soiled and Shelf Worn Books

Record of Cars Shipped—A few copies of the Price Current Grain Reporter form 85 are being closed out at greatly reduced prices. They are complete car recording forms with 80 double pages, good grade linen ledger paper, well bound with cloth back and corners. A good buy at \$2, as is.

Record of Receipts—We have a small stock of these Price Current Grain Reporter form 83 which we are selling out at bargain prices. They are good grain receiving records, size 15½x10½ ins., 150 pages, linen ledger paper, well bound, with cols. for "Date, Driver, Gross, Tare, Net, Bus. Price, Kind, Seller, Amount." in the order named. Priced at only \$2, as is.

Grain Scale Books at a Bargain While They Last—We have a small stock of grain receiving scale record books, Form 223, formerly put out by The Price Current-Grain Reporter, which we will sell at a greatly-reduced price. Formed of heavy ledger paper, size 10½x16 inches, 240 pages, with a 28-page index. All in good condition excepting the binding. Price as is \$2.50.

Gold Bricks of Speculation, a study of speculation and its counterfeits and an expose of the methods of bucketshop and "Get-Rich-Quick" swindles. We have a few of these interesting books soiled from display, written by John Hill, Jr., of the Chicago Board of Trade, which we will send on receipt of \$1.00 each and postage to carry. Weight 4 lbs. Order "Gold Bricks of Speculation Special."

All prices are f. o. b. Chicago.

GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL,
332 So. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

MOTORS WANTED

3-PHASE, 60-CYCLE MOTOR BARGAINS
60-h.p., 1800 R.P.M., 220/440 volt.
50-h.p., 1200 or 900 R.P.M., 220/440 volt.
40-h.p., 1800 or 1200 R.P.M., 220/440 volt.
30-h.p., 1800 or 1200 R.P.M., 220/440 volt.
25-h.p., 1800 or 1200 R.P.M., 220/440 volt.
Many others. All speeds and sizes.
V. M. Nussbaum & Co., Fort Wayne, Indiana.

MOTOR WANTED

20-H.P., 3 phase, 220 volt, 60 cycle motor wanted. Write Garman Grain Company, Delphos, Ohio.

WANT ADS WORK WONDERS

They sell elevators, find help and partners, secure machines and engines which you want, sell those for which you have no further use, and perform a myriad of kindred services for shrewd people who use them regularly. **READ and USE THEM.**

IMPROVED DUPLICATING GRAIN TICKETS

With the use of Form 19GT as a scale book much time and labor will be saved as one writing with the use of carbon will give you a complete record and at the same time, a ticket will be ready for the hauler. Very convenient for dealers who regularly issue scale tickets for each load of grain received. Chance of error will be minimized as both the ticket and office record will be the same.

This book contains 250 leaves. Each of the 125 original leaves bears four scale tickets, is machine perforated, printed on white bond, size of tickets 3x6½ inches. The 125 duplicates are printed on manila, but not perforated. Check bound at top of tickets with hinge top cover, 500 tickets in each book arranged horizontally. Size of book 7½x12 inches, each book supplied with 5 sheets of carbon.

The printing is crosswise the ticket and has spaces for the following record: "Owner, Hauler, Grain, Grade and Dockage, Gross, Tare, Net, Total Dockage, Net Pounds, Bushels, Price and Amount, Storage Ticket No., Station Ticket No., and Date, Weigher, Name of Firm or Buyer." Order Form 19 GT. Price \$1.50.

GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL
309 So. La Salle St. Chicago, Ill.

Truck Loads to Bushels

Direct Reduction Grain
Tables on cards reduce any weight from 600 to 12,090 lbs. to bushels of 32, 48, 56, 60, 70 and 75 lbs. by 10-pound breaks. Just the thing for truck loads.

Printed on both sides of six cards, size 10¾ x 12¾ inches with marginal index, weight 1 lb. Price at Chicago, \$1.50. Order 3275Ex.

Grain Dealers Journal

332 So. La Salle Street
Chicago, Ill.

MACHINES FOR SALE

FOR SALE—1 Prater No. 5 hammermill grinder with blower; slightly used A1 condition; priced to sell. Ingman Grain, Vermillion, Kans.

STANDARD SEED and grain cleaner in good condition for sale; complete at less than half price. Write B. B. Anderson, Estherville, Ia.

SECOND-HAND 24" Roberts hammer mills, complete with collector and piping, for sale cheap. Western Engineering Co., 713 Cooper Bldg., Denver, Colo.

FOR SALE—Union Special, Type "L", motor driven, bag closing machine. Write or wire **STANDARD MILL SUPPLY COMPANY**, 1307 Waldheim Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

AT BARGAIN—One Invincible dustless double receiving grain separator No. 7 for sale. Will accept any reasonable offer as must move at once. Also one Howe 40,000 pound hopper scale. Make us an offer or write for information. Jackson Grain Company, Tampa, Fla.

REAL BARGAINS

Hess pneumatic drier for sale. Used one season; 7,500 bushel capacity. Also Frost 80-h.p. boiler. All in good condition. Now is the time to install for fall operation. Roy E. Taylor, Hudson, Ill.

FOR QUICK SALE

Motor and belt driven single and double head attrition mills, slightly used, fully guaranteed. Wire, phone or write for extremely attractive prices. **DIAMOND HULLER CO.**, Winona, Minn.

THE WANTED-FOR SALE DEPARTMENT of the Grain Dealers Journal is a market place where buyer and seller, employer and employee, and those offering investments can meet to their mutual advantage and profit and it will pay every subscriber to give these columns a close study twice each month, because of the constantly changing variety of opportunities seeking your consideration.

NEW AND USED MACHINERY FOR SALE

One 22" double head Bauer Bros. Ball Bearing, Motor-driven Attrition Mill; 1 Three pair high Feed Mill, excellent condition; 1 Hess Corn & Grain Drier; capacity 1,200 bu. We own and have listed a large assortment of elevator, feed mill, flour & cereal mill equipment on which we can make you very attractive prices. It will pay you to write us before purchasing elsewhere. **Standard Mill Supply Co.**, 1307 Waldheim Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

REAL BARGAINS

Prompt Attention. Quick Shipments. When in need of elevator or mill machinery, notify us. We are headquarters for power and transmission equipment, and have on hand several well-known makes of motors, boilers, engines, etc.

Send us list of all your wants. We can supply you with full line of machinery for elevators, flour, corn and cereal mills. Complete equipment for modern mills of all kinds, molasses, stock and poultry feed plants, plans, specifications, flow sheets, etc., our specialty.

Write us without delay.

SPROUT, WALDRON & CO.

9 S. Clinton St., Chicago, Ill.

LIQUIDATION of all machinery of the New York city plant of the Hecker-Jones-Jewel Milling Company.

PARTIAL LIST—402 Allis-Chalmers 10x36" style "A" double roller mills; 3 Allis-Chalmers 3x24" style "A" double roller mills; 40 Allis-Chalmers universal bolters, 72x77"; 1 No. 86 Wolf sifter, 32 sieves; 32 No. 3½ Allis-Chalmers centrifugal reels; 4 Humphrey manlifts; 50 Howes barrel and bag packers; 6 Richardson automatic grain scales, up to 5 bushels; 1 Fairbanks 500 bushel hopper beam scale; 12 Aplet wheat heaters; 50 Prinz & Rau dust collectors; 25 motors, 3/60/220-v, ½-h.p. to 200-h.p.; thousands of feet of screw conveyor 6" to 16" screw, steel and wood housing; hundreds of bucket elevators 5" to 21", rubber and canvas belts; 30-ton manila transmission rope, 1" to 2"; complete power plant. Send for latest list; arrange to inspect.

CONSOLIDATED PRODUCTS CO., INC.
14-17 Park Row, New York City Barclay 0600

MACHINES FOR SALE

AIR-BLAST CAR LOADER, new, very best on the market; reasonable. Write or wire **Standard Mill Supply Co.**, 1307 Waldheim Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

A BARGAIN—8 h.p. Fairbanks-Morse oil engine, elevator cup belt and cups, belting, shafting, pulleys; rope drive, log dump, etc. **Farmers Grain & Coal Co.**, Mitchell, S. D.

BATCH MIXERS

Latest type, very best on the market, from 400 to 4,000 pounds capacity. Prices reasonable; let us have your inquiries for prompt shipment. **Standard Mill Supply Company**, 1307 Waldheim Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

REAL BARGAINS

Belt driven attrition mills \$75.00, \$125.00, \$175.00; motor drive 22" with 15 and 20-h.p. motors attached, \$750.00; Gruendler 30-h.p. direct connected hammer mill; also many other good used machines. Address **The Sidney Grain Machinery Co.**, Sidney, Ohio.

USED MACHINERY FOR SALE

One Fairbanks scale, 16 foot, 6 ton., with complete 3-inch top, in good condition, \$150.00. One Trapp truck lift, complete, in good condition, \$150.00. One 10-h.p. Z-type, Kero or gas Fairbanks-Morse pump cooled gas engine, in good condition, \$100.00. Complete rope drive, 3 rope sheaves, one tightener, with weights, \$60.00. 50 foot drive-belt, rubber, 6-inch, \$10.00. 230 foot 1½ inch rope, \$15.00. One Torsion balance scale, \$15.00. One Howe dockage computing scale, \$10.00. One Hess moisture tester, \$20.00. One Cowans grain dockage tester, 6-inch belt, \$15.00. Address **Steele Bros. & Orr**, Meckling, S. D.

MACHINES WANTED

A GOOD second-hand seed cleaner wanted, prefer a clipper, about 147 size. Address **Ipava Farmers Elevator Co.**, Ipava, Ill.

A GOOD second-hand seed and grain cleaner wanted, with a good capacity; a No. 39 Clipper Cleaner is desirable. **G. G. Davis**, Tipton, Ind.

WANTED

Hammer Mills, 9x30" and larger Roller Mills, Automatic Scales, Feed and Flour Mixers, Grinders, Attrition Mills, 8x32" Reels, Feeders, Bleachers. Give price and full description. Address **63N14, Grain Dealers Journal**, Chicago.

Railroad Claim Books

require little of your time for filing, and contain spaces for all the necessary information in the order which assure prompt attention on the part of the claim agent. They increase and hasten your return by helping you to prove your claims and by helping the claim agent to justify payment.

A is for Loss of Weight in Transit Claims.
B—Loss in Market Value Due to Delay in Transit.

C—Loss in Quality Due to Delay in Transit.
D—Loss in Market Value Due to Delay in Furnishing Cars.

E—Overcharge in Freight or Weight.

These claim blanks are printed on bond paper, bound in book form, each book containing 100 originals and 100 duplicates, a two-page index, instructions and summary showing just which claims have not been paid, and four sheets of carbon.

The five forms are well bound in three books, as follows:

411-A contains 100 sets all Form A. Price, \$2.00. Weight 3 lbs.

411-E contains 100 sets all Form E. Price, \$2.00.

411-5 contains 60 sets Form A, 10 Form B, 10 Form C, 10 Form D and 10 Form E. Price, \$2.00.

Grain Dealers Journal

332 South La Salle St. Chicago, Ill.

Receiving Books For Grain Buyers

Duplicating Contract Book, for the purchase of grain from farmers. Contains 100 originals printed on bond paper and perforated, and 100 duplicates on manila, with ruled spaces on the back for entering amounts delivered, numbered in duplicate. Check bound, size 5¼x8¼ inches, supplied with four sheets of carbon. Order Form 10DC. Price \$1.15. Weight 1 lb.

Receiving and Stock Book for keeping a record of each kind of grain received in separate columns, so buyer may easily determine total amount of any kind of grain on hand. Size 9¼x11½, 200 pages, with a capacity for 4000 wagon loads. Well printed on linen ledger paper, bound in strong board with leather back and corners. Order Form 321. Price \$3.00. Weight 2½ lbs.

Scale Ticket Copying Book contains 150 leaves of scale tickets, four to a leaf. Each leaf folds back upon itself, so that with the use of carbon paper, it will make a complete copy of the original on the stub, with one writing. Original tickets forming the outer half of leaf are machine perforated. Printed on bond paper, check bound, size 9¼x11, supplied with four sheets of carbon. Order Form 73. Price, \$1.55. Weight 2 lbs.

Grain Scale Book, a combined Journal and Receiving book with index. Each man's grain is entered on his own page, or a page may be allotted to each kind of grain received. Both debits and credits are posted to the ledger. Contains 252 numbered pages and index, size 10¼x15½, and will accommodate 10,332 wagon loads. Printed on linen ledger, bound in extra heavy black cloth covers, with leather back and corners. Order Form 23. Price \$4.75. Weight 5 lbs.

Grain Receiving Register is designed for recording the receipts of wagon loads of grain. Loads may be entered in consecutive order, or different sections of the book may be devoted to different kinds of grain. Book contains 200 pages of linen ledger paper, size 8¼x14 inches, each of which is ruled for 41 entries, giving a total capacity of 8200 wagon loads. Well printed and substantially bound in full canvas. Order Form 12AA. Price \$3.00. Weight 3 Lbs.

Duplicating Wagon Load Receiving Book, designed to facilitate the recording of number of loads from one farmer in a short time. Book contains 225 leaves, size 12x12 inches with 33 lines each, perforated down the middle; the inside half of the leaf remains in the book, and the outer half with the same ruling printed on the reverse side, folds back over the left half with carbon between. Outer half is given to farmer. It may also be used by line agents in making daily reports to headquarters. Check bound with canvas back, nine sheets of carbon. Order Form 66. Price \$3.00. Weight 4½ lbs.

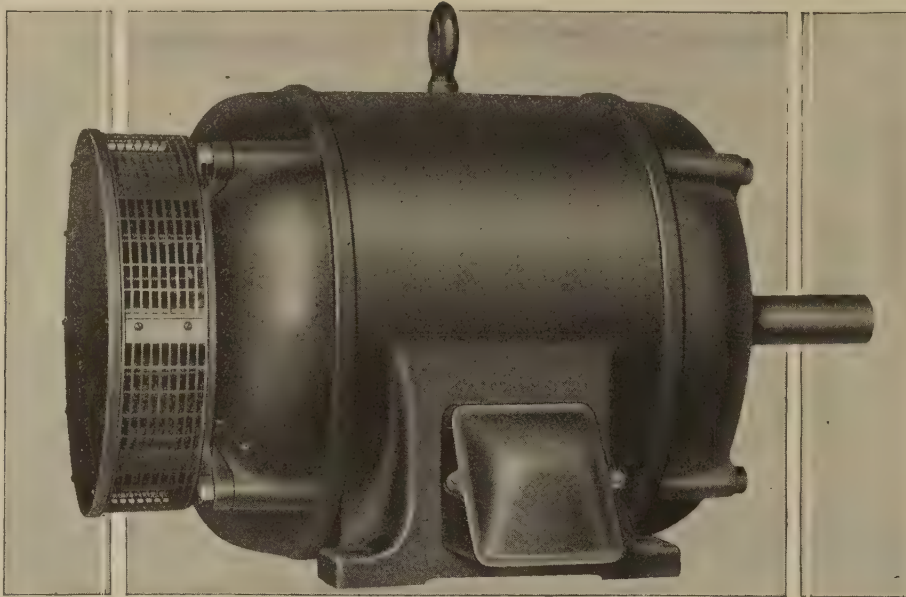
Grain Receiving Ledger, may be used first as a Stock Book by posting the receipts daily, weekly or monthly from some other portion of this book, or from any other scale book, giving a page to the commodity handled; Second, as a patrons' ledger, by giving a full or half page to each patron; Third, pages may be used to enter each load of grain received in consecutive order under their respective commodity headings. The book contains 200 numbered pages with 44 lines each, and marginal index in front, size 8¼x13¼, ruled with the usual column headings, including Debit and Credit columns. Printed on linen ledger paper and well bound in black cloth sides with keratol back and corners. Order Form 43. Price \$3.50. Weight 3 lbs. Form 43XXX contains 400 pages same as above. Price \$5.50. Weight 4½ lbs.

All Prices are for Chicago Delivery.
Postage Extra.

Printed and Supplied by

Grain Dealers Journal
332 South La Salle St. Chicago, Ill.

THEY KEEP A - RUNNING



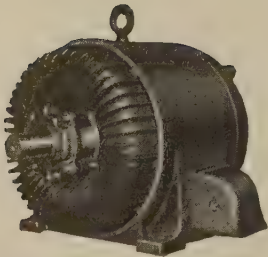
100 Horse Power Century Totally-Enclosed Fan-Cooled Squirrel Cage Induction 3 and 2 Phase Constant-Speed Continuous-Duty Motor.

Exclude Dust and Dirt

The dust which surrounds motors in grain elevator installations cannot affect the operation of Century Totally-Enclosed Fan-Cooled Motors. They are so designed that the stator, armature and other internal parts are completely isolated from the outside air. This protection assures safe, continuous operation and makes them especially desirable for operating grain cleaners, corn shellers, elevators, car loaders and similar equipment.

Century Totally-Enclosed Fan-Cooled Motors combine the advantages of complete protection with the size advantages of standard open-rated motors in most cases.

Built in standard sizes from 1½ to 150 horse power.



Ribbed cast-iron enclosing covers the motor. Compressed air used for cleaning will not force dust or dirt inside the motor.

CENTURY ELECTRIC COMPANY
1806 PINE ST. • • • • • ST. LOUIS, MO.

40 U. S. and Canadian Stock Points and More Than 75 Outside Thereof

SINGLE PHASE
THREE PHASE
AND DIRECT
CURRENT MOTORS

Century
MOTORS

MOTOR GENERA-
TOR SETS, ROTARY
CONVERTORS, FANS
AND VENTILATORS

FOR MORE THAN 26 YEARS AT ST. LOUIS

GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL

With which is consolidated the Grain World, formerly the Price Current Grain Reporter.

332 S. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill., U. S. A.
Charles S. Clark, Manager

Published on the second and fourth Wednesdays of each month in the interests of better business methods for progressive wholesale dealers in grain and field seeds. It is the champion of improved mechanical equipment for facilitating and expediting the handling, grinding and improvement of grain, feeds and seeds.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES to United States and countries within the 8th Postal Zone, semi-monthly, one year, cash with order, \$2.00; single copy, 25c.

To Foreign Countries, prepaid, one year, \$3.00; to Canada, prepaid, \$2.50.

THE ADVERTISING value of the Grain Dealers Journal as a medium for reaching progressive grain dealers and elevator operators is unquestioned. The character and number of advertisements in each number tell of its worth.

Advertisements of meritorious grain elevator and feed grinding machinery and of responsible firms who seek to serve grain, feed and field seed dealers are solicited. We will not knowingly permit our pages to be used by irresponsible firms for advertising a fake or a swindle.

LETTERS on subjects of interest to those engaged in the grain, feed and field seed trades, news items, reports on crops, grain movements, new grain firms, new grain elevators, contemplated improvements, grain receipts, shipments, and cars leaking grain in transit, are always welcome. Let us hear from you.

QUERIES for grain trade information not found in the Journal are invited. The service is free.

CHICAGO, JULY 23, 1930

OVERBIDDING the market or giving the rise antagonizes competitors, but does not help the guilty buyer keep out of the poorhouse.

CORN needs extremely hot weather in July and August so that present high temperatures should occasion no alarm in the corn belt, assuming that the rainfall is adequate.

CARS seen leaking grain in transit should be reported for free publication in our "Leaking in Transit" column. By so giving one another the essential facts to support a claim against the railroad company dealers can co-operate in the true sense of the word.

GOVERNOR REED has been demanding that the Farm Board buy 100,000,000 bus. of wheat, and certain Southern politicians have been urging it to buy 1,000,000 bales of cotton. Are the wheat growers and cotton planters the only farmers that are in financial distress, or is there politics behind these two special appeals?

BUYING DAMP GRAIN without being assured that the terminal elevator will receive it is likely to prove costly if the terminals are blocked by Farm Board operations. Several years ago embargoes were laid and lifted daily and this ancient history may repeat itself when least expected. Let the producer bear the burden of ownership with its accompanying hazards of heating until an outlet is available.

THE INAUGURATION of dealing in lambs for future delivery by the Chicago Live Stock Exchange, recently, is another recognition of the advantages of future trading.

CORN borer propaganda seems to be neglected this summer by the federal department of agriculture. Can it be that the department secretly hopes the borer will reduce the surplus and aid the Farm Board to raise the price?

THE PRICE CUTTER is abroad in the land, and as a result business in many different lines is badly demoralized. Making a profit is necessary if any business is to survive, and cutting prices below replacement costs may be "penny wise" but it is certainly "pound foolish."

CHAIRMAN LEGGE stirred citizens of the Sunflower state with a sharp prod when he likened Kansas to the biggest hog of the bunch which always insists upon sleeping in the trough. His offensive branding did not improve his chances of gaining the reduction in wheat acreage sought.

OATS storage year in and year out has consistently proved more profitable than storage of other grains in country elevators by operators who are in position to hedge them in the futures market. This season promises to be a repeater, as the distant futures are now at a sufficient premium over the cash commodity to guarantee a profit.

THE DELIVERY of 55,418 bus. of wheat to a country elevator in one day as reported in "Letters" this number is probably a record. It beats the record of the elevator at Chappell, Neb., which in July, 1927, took in 702 loads in a 24-hour day. It is significant also of the larger loads now hauled by truck, the Chappell average load being 60 bus. and the Copeland load 74 bus.

"WE HAVE discontinued the storing of wheat at the elevator" is the business like notice published in large type in the local newspaper by the Farmers Grain Co., of Nevada, O. Elevator operators elsewhere may emulate the sound policy adopted by the Nevada farmers with profit to themselves. Storing grain for others clogs up the handling facilities and is fraught with too many financial hazards.

THE GRAIN business can not be affected as severely as other lines of trade by the present recession of activity. The volume of the crops to be handled is as large as ever and will give employment to the men and machinery customarily occupied in moving the crops. The leading grocery store chain in America for the four weeks of June showed an increase of 8.12% in the dollar value of sales, against the corresponding period last year. This increase came at a time when sales of automobiles showed a falling off. As a prime necessary of life food comes before clothing and shelter; and the dealers in foodstuffs are assured of a demand for their stocks.

CHAIRMAN LEGGE announces that a reduction in wheat acreage in the southwest has been pledged. Of course if only a dozen or even if only one southwestern farmer promised to cut his acreage, Mr. Legge could truthfully make such a statement, but if it was definitely stated that one thousand, or ten thousand farmers had pledged themselves to a 10 per cent reduction, it is pretty safe to say that about an equal number would increase their acreage. Most farmers are human, just like the rest of us, and we are all after the almighty dollar.

A BALLOT of wheat growers in Australia is to be taken among that country's wheat growers to determine whether or not a compulsory pool shall be established. A similar proposal is being considered in Saskatchewan, a recent meeting of that province's pool farmers having provided for a vote to determine whether or not the government shall be asked to pass the necessary legislation. Wheat farmers in this country are having great pressure brought to bear upon them in an effort to force them to market through the pools, and if these schemes do not work, Congress will undoubtedly be asked to make them thus dispose of their grain.

THE unanimous decision by the Nebraska Supreme Court July 9 holding void the law appropriating \$200,000 to reimburse persons for losses in the banks operated by the guaranty fund commission would seem applicable to the farm relief law under which the Board has bought wheat of some favored individuals at \$1.25 while refusing to buy of independents at any price. The court held that "The appropriation of money by the state for this purpose clearly appears to be the taking of money belonging to one class to pay the claims of another class." In the opinion of a com'te of the American Bar Ass'n, published elsewhere, the farm relief law is the rankest discrimination and clearly unconstitutional.

IF THE GOVERNMENT'S barnstormers, who recently invaded the Southwest in the interest of a 25% reduction in the wheat acreage can prove the winning of any converts to their campaign, then they should send a bill for their services and expenses to the wheat growers of Canada, Argentine and Australia who will profit directly from any reduction in the efforts of the U. S. A. to supply the needs of wheat importing countries. The farmers of the Southwest will continue to use their land for the growing of wheat as it seems better adapted to that purpose than anything else. Suppose the wheat growers did reduce their acreage, as demanded by the Farm Board, and the failure of the following crop made it necessary to import large quantities of wheat to supply home needs, who would be delighted the most, the producers with little to sell or the consumers paying the resulting high prices? How would the high prices affect the wheat acreage the following season? Who is benefiting most from the work of the Farm Board?

"Seven Years of Famine"

Whether the Biblical story of Joseph in Egypt, and his prediction of seven years of plenty followed by seven years, influenced the U. S. D. A., in its July 3rd prediction that world wheat prices for the next "seven" years would be appreciably lower than during the past seven, is a debatable question. The number "seven" was of more than usual significance in ancient times and perhaps our new "prophets" are striving to capitalize on that fact.

Perhaps they think that by the use of that mystic number they may work some kind of a spell upon our wheat farmers that will bring about the acreage reduction now seemingly considered by them the only solution to the whole problem.

Freight Rates

The increase in class rates, just authorized by the Interstate Commerce Commission, is causing much discussion and a lot of criticism. Some predict that if the railroads take all they are permitted to take, they will lose in tonnage and in revenue, rather than gain.

That, of course, remains to be seen. Increased freight rates, like increased commodity prices, invite, and usually result in more or less substitution.

Trucks are constantly taking an increasing volume of freight from the carriers. The bus and the automobile are doing the same thing to their passenger business. The waterways are being used as never before, and even the airplane is a potential, if not an actual competitor.

No one will say that the railroads are not entitled to a fair return upon their investment if they are economically operated and serve a real need. This they must have, if they are not forced to render an inferior service, or perhaps to quit.

Many of the things they do are subject to criticism. Some official salaries are too high. Too much transportation in the shape of passes, is given away. Too many passenger solicitors are employed. Outside offices are maintained on too elaborate a scale at shippers' expense.

It seems rather foolish for a road to give free transportation to a soliciting employee of a competitive line when his travels are for the purpose of diverting traffic rather than for the purpose of creating it. It also seems foolish for the "High, Wide and Mighty" line to give transportation to all employees as well as officials of the "Crooked Streak of Rust" for reciprocity would be of no value.

Regardless of these criticisms, the railroads are a necessity. They are operated more efficiently than ever before. Their officials are no longer of "the public be damned" type and if the increases just permitted would cause them to lose revenue rather than gain it, they may be depended upon not to go to the limits authorized, special commodity rates being given where the higher class rates would "kill the goose that laid the golden eggs."

Reaching the Farmer

In many of their utterances, various members of the Farm Board have emphasized the statement that they intended working only through the different growers or producers organizations. Everything they hoped to accomplish was to be done through these various groups and appeals to or from individual farmers was to be frowned upon.

The appeals to the cotton planters of the south for acreage reduction were made to the cotton pools and after numerous conferences the American Cotton Co-operation Ass'n announced that a reduction of 6,000,000 acres would be made. Just how much influence or control that organization really had over the planters is indicated by the July 1 cotton acreage figures of the U. S. D. A., which disclose a reduction of only 1,252,000 acres, while in 7 of the 16 cotton producing states there was an actual increase in the acreage planted.

Expressed in terms of percentage, this year's acreage is 2.7 smaller than that of last year, and the "big talk" was for a reduction of at least 10 and if possible 15 per cent. As this country regularly exports around 50 per cent of its cotton, getting down to a domestic basis would call for a 50 per cent reduction in acreage, or a cut of around 23,000,000 acres.

Perhaps this failure to "connect" with the cotton planters explains why various members of the Farm Board have been out in the "styx" during the past month, talking directly to the farmers about reducing their wheat acreage.

No Over-Production?

In its July review of business and economic conditions, the National City Bank of New York, among other things says:

It is commonly said that productive capacity is over-developed in all lines, but this is not strictly true, for there is no such thing as general over-production. There is no limit to the wants of mankind, and if production could be expanded in the right proportions the markets would go on clearing themselves and everyone would be a gainer. This is that condition of equilibrium which economists recognize as the foundation of true prosperity. The difficulty is that as business speeds up and develops into a boom inequalities creep in and upset the balance. Production concentrates too much, prices of some commodities rise more than others, and retail prices and wages, salaries and other forms of income lag in varying degree behind wholesale prices. Gradually the intricate machinery of production and distribution become clogged and has to slow down until the obstructive factors are corrected.

While North America had many millions of bushels of wheat for which no profitable market could be found, hundreds of thousands of people in China were dying of starvation, there were bread lines in Russia, and in our own fair land there were undernourished children in every city from Maine to California. No—It is not over-production that is troubling this old world of ours, but lack of distribution at a price that many would-be consumers can afford to pay.

As to some things, production costs are too high to permit of wide distribution, but wheat prices are now said to be below production costs and they would seem to be low enough to permit that grain to be sent anywhere in the wide world where it could be used to feed the hungry.

What Will Farm Board Do Next?

The Farm Board seems to be much like a log in a whirlpool. No one can tell which way it will go next. Following its experiment with wheat fairly makes one dizzy.

First; it loaned money to growers organizations, so that they might hold their wheat and thus stabilize prices. Next it financed the organization of the Farmers' Nat'l Grain Corp'n, and was a controlling factor in choosing its officials. Following this came the schedule for the making of loans, and this was shortly amended. Then came the Stabilization Corporation and the purchase of millions of bushels of wheat, and while all of these later moves had the same purpose, price stabilization, they failed to work.

The next move was the abandonment of the fixed price loan schedule, the announcement being made that future loans would be based on market price. In the meantime the Government was called upon to take over millions of bushels of wheat upon which it had made loans because borrowers either would not or could not redeem the pledged grain.

In the first announcement as to the Board's policy in disposing of its wheat, it was said that "its bins would be swept clean" before new crop grain came into the market. That would have been fine, but it could not be done, and we went into the new crop year with from 60 to 70 million bushels of government wheat in store.

It was said, however, that none of this wheat would be sold while the 1930 crop was being marketed, and almost before the echo of that statement had died away, sales of some of this grain were reported.

When the Farm Board was still in its swaddling clothes, members of the grain trade who went to Washington to protest against some of the things being done, were told it would be too bad if they were put out of business, but it couldn't be helped. Now the Chairman is credited as saying the Government intended to aid and not supplant the present marketing system.

To begin with, the boards of trade were denounced, but they were soon found necessary; memberships have been purchased upon the leading exchanges, and even the futures markets have been extensively patronized.

In the early days of the Board, the leaders spoke about getting from 75 to 80 per cent of the farmers to join the different pools. This was soon changed to "a majority" and another change brought the percentage down to "25 or 30%."

Creating farmer owned and controlled marketing organizations was one of the tasks assigned to the Board by the Marketing Act and this was emphasized by President Hoover in his first talk to the members. However, in the organization of its grain marketing facilities, the farmer owned elevators were not given a look in.

Higher prices for wheat is a primary purpose of the Marketing Act, but Chairman Legge, in reply to a demand from Governor

Reed of Kansas that the Government buy more wheat to increase the price, said the intention of the Government was to let wheat seek its natural level, and reduced acreage is now the one phase of the wheat situation given chief emphasis.

Upon his retirement as general counsel for the Board last winter, George Farrand made an analysis of the Act and advised the Board Members as to what could and should be done "to relieve millions of our fellow citizens of acute distress," and in the course of that report he said that "the Board's actions in the beginning in establishing precedents one way or the other would largely block out the future value of the Board itself."

Well; if "establishing precedents" is to block out the future value of the Board and shape its activities, the amount of Government money already wasted is a bagatelle in comparison to what the next few years hold in store for us.

Wheat on a Domestic Basis

There is still much talk about reducing our wheat crop to the basis of domestic demand. According to the "doctors," our farmers cannot hope to compete in the world's markets for the profitable sale of this grain, or its product, flour.

As has been repeatedly pointed out in the Journal, there are many of our farmers who are regularly growing wheat at a loss. The same thing is true with respect to everything else produced in this country. Costs, in many instances, are too high, and under no conceivable circumstances could selling prices be sufficiently enhanced to bring these high cost producers a profit.

In every other industry, the inexorable law of the "survival of the fittest," slowly but surely eliminates those men and those organizations that cannot successfully compete. Banks, stores and factories fall by the wayside, lawyers, doctors and dentists fail, and in the entire business world, success is only achieved through eternal vigilance as to costs, supply and demand, etc.

Cutting down our wheat production to a domestic basis could not be worked out on a mathematical scale as there are large sections that can profitably grow nothing else and they can grow wheat and make real money at the job. Furthermore, there are some states that grow wheat, none of which is exported. Asking either of these to reduce acreage would be a colossal folly.

Assuming, however, the issuance of an edict directing all wheat growers to cut down on their acreage to the basis of domestic needs and what do we find? Domestic production during the past ten years has averaged 826,357,000 bus., exports during the same period have averaged 219,269,000 bus., and yield per acre has averaged 14.14 bus.

From these figures it will be seen that, on the average, a reduction of 15,507,000 acres would be necessary to put the country on a domestic basis. As the average acreage

during the period was 58,627,000, the percentage reduction would be 26.5. Based on acreage figures for the past 4 years, that would call for a reduction of 58,353 acres in Ill., 40,038 in Ind., 39,856 in Ohio, 269,160 in No. Dak., 92,273 in Neb., 278,806 in Kansas, and 60,075 in Washington, with the other states following in the order of their importance as wheat states.

Of course if wheat was the only agricultural product, of which we have an exportable surplus, reducing the acreage might not be so difficult a problem. When it is recalled, however, that this country regularly exports more than one hundred different agricultural products and that the annual total, both as to quantity and value, is tremendous, the utter impossibility of a successful working out of the suggestion becomes at once apparent.

Title to Exchange Membership

Geo. S. Cochran, a member of the Seattle Curb Exchange, Inc., indorsed his name on the back of his membership certificate and delivered it to R. A. Phippeny in payment of indebtedness, during August, 1929. On Sept. 3 he filed a petition in voluntary bankruptcy, not listing the membership certificate. On Sept. 4 Phippeny made application for membership in the Exchange. On the opening of the Exchange on the morning of Sept. 4 it was found that Cochran had failed to meet his obligations of the day before, and the Exchange asserted claims of liens and claims for accrued dues. Under authority of the by-laws the board of governors of the Exchange sold the membership for \$3,950 and applied the proceeds to the payment of accrued dues and to the preferred lien claims asserted by members of the Exchange pursuant to the by-laws.

On Nov. 18 Phippeny brought suit against the Exchange to recover \$4,050 damages for conversion of the membership.

On Dec. 6 the trustee in bankruptcy served upon the Exchange a demand for the proceeds of the sale, praying for the recovery of \$3,950.

On Dec. 13 the Exchange secured an ex parte order in the state court making the trustee a party defendant, praying that the claims of the respective parties be adjudicated.

Thereafter the trustee filed a petition praying that the Exchange be enjoined from proceeding in its action in the state court, and the referee granted the injunction, the Exchange taking an appeal, which brought the matter before the U. S. District Court of Washington for review.

The court decided in favor of the trustee in bankruptcy as against Phippeny under the federal bankruptcy act providing that the transfer by the bankrupt while insolvent within four months prior to the filing of the petition is null and void.

The court decided against the Exchange because its action was not taken until after the petition in bankruptcy had been filed, the court saying:

The sale of the seat for money did not change the custodia legis status of the property. The trustee could elect to confirm the sale and demand delivery of the money received in exchange for the seat. The conversion of the curb exchange seat by the curb exchange did not create the curb exchange an adverse claimant within the bankruptcy act or rules. Such a relation could only exist where possession of the property and claim thereto asserted was prior to the bankruptcy proceedings or adjudication. Any other rule would result in chaos.

The injunction issued by the referee is affirmed. The referee will proceed to determine the rights of the exchange to accrued dues and preferred liens, if any, of comembers of the bankrupt in the exchange assertable after the membership passed to the trustee, and settle all adverse claims against the said "seat."—40 Fed. Rep. (2d) 282.

Recovery of Overcharge

The Fort Morgan Bean Co. shipped from Ft. Morgan, Colo., a carload of dried beans originating at Atwood and Buckingham, to Safford, Ariz., on which the C., B. & Q. collected \$773.23 in freight charges, as provided by tariff.

The tariffs, however, also published a lower rate from Cheyenne, Wyo., to Phoenix, Ariz., and since Atwood, Buckingham, Ft. Morgan and Phoenix are all upon the same line or route and in the same direction, the distance the shipment moved being included in the longer distance, this tariff is a violation of the 4th section of the Interstate Commerce Act.

Shipper had prepaid \$680.33 and the railroad company subsequently demanded \$92.90.

When the Ft. Morgan Bean Co. brought suit the Wyandotte County District Court declared that "Under this tariff the proper freight rate to have been charged on this shipment on Nov. 27, 1927, when the shipment moved, was \$541.29."

"The plaintiff should recover of the defendant the sum of \$231.94 with interest at the rate of 6 per cent per annum on \$156.07 from Nov. 27, 1927, and on \$92.90 from Apr. 2, 1928, or a total sum of \$274.35."

Affirming this decision the Supreme Court of Kansas on June 7, 1930, said:

The defendant argues that the plaintiff did not prove any special damage on account of the overcharge. The action is not one to recover damages on account of the overcharge, but is one to recover the overcharge. For that reason, it was not necessary to prove special damages. All that was necessary to prove was that there had been an overcharge. The plaintiff was entitled to recover the amount of the overcharge without any proof of damage other than the overcharge itself.

The defendant argues that the district court had no jurisdiction to try the action. In *Thomas v. Chicago B. & Q. R. Co.*, 127 Kan. 326, 273 P. 451, 64 A. L. R. 322, this court said: "A state court has jurisdiction of an action for damages against a railway carrier for the exaction of a rate in excess of its own official schedules, where the reasonableness of the scheduled freight rate is not assailed, and where no question affecting the power of administrative policy of the Interstate Commerce Commission is involved."—288 Pac. Rep. 589.

The Herzogin Cecile has won the race to England for the fourth time. Six other vessels were in the race this year, all of the contestants being Scandinavian vessels. The Herzogin Cecile's time from Wallaroo to Falmouth, via Cape Horn, was 110 days. The ship is 28 years old and her skipper, S. Erickson, is 26.

The sentences of 4 months in jail and \$250,000 in fines imposed upon the heads of the largest private wire house in Canada by a Calgary justice recently for having sold short shows the curious twist of the judicial mind. Messrs. Solloway and Mills have taken an appeal, and it is hoped will be successful, as without short sellers there can be no support in times of depression.

Leaking in Transit

Grain dealers can help brother sufferers in the collection of claims for loss by reporting to Grain Dealers Journal, for free publication, car initials, number, place, date and condition of car seen leaking grain in transit.

Recently we have received reports of the following leaking or bad order cars:

A. T. 45764 was leaking badly while being switched July 9 at Big Bow, Kan.—R. E. Chears, Ernst-Davis Commission Co.

A. T. 25776 was leaking badly as it passed thru Guthrie, Okla., July 10.—Logan Co. Mill & Grain Co.

Asked—Answered

[Readers who fail to find trade information desired should send query for free publication here. The experience of your brother dealers is worth consulting. Replies to queries are solicited.]

Changing Incline of Loading Spout to Install Automatic Scale?

Grain Dealers Journal: We are figuring on installing an automatic scale and it would be convenient to lower the intake of the loading spout and shift it towards the middle of the building, resulting in the incline of the spout not being so near the perpendicular.

Would the change in the spout reduce the loading speed any? We have plenty of speed now.

The spout now is 30 ft. long and 12 ft. from the perpendicular. The top or intake would be moved 4 ft. inward and the top cut off to make it at a level 6 ft. lower.—Edgar Schuelke, Alta Farmers Elevator & Supply Co., Alta, Ia.

Ans.: In the opinion of Ross B. Wilson, consulting engineer, the loading speed would be reduced; but with a spout of ample size the new arrangement would operate satisfactorily tho not throwing the grain so far towards the ends of the car.

Recovery of Advance Above Value of Wheat?

Grain Dealers Journal: We are using the following form of contract in buying wheat from farmers:

Sales Contract

In consideration of payment to be made by Barker Bros. Grain Co. as hereinafter provided, John Doe does hereby sell and has delivered within days to Barker Bros. Grain Co. at their elevator at Crystal Springs, Kas., 200 bushels of wheat of the quality and grade as noted on the scale tickets of this wheat, or cents discount from No. 1 wheat.

Payment or settlement for this wheat is to be made on basis of price paid by purchaser, Barker Bros. Grain Co., at the time the seller, John Doe, chooses to accept payment and have definite price fixed, less the discount for grade and quality as applied by the purchaser at the time this wheat is delivered, also an additional one cent discount per bushel for each month, or fraction of a month, for the time beginning from date of this agreement until date on which the price may be definitely fixed and remittance or settlement made.

The time when price shall be fixed and settlement made as above outlined shall remain optional with the seller, provided however that it be on or before December 20, 1930, and in the event the seller fails to request and accept a settlement on or before this date, it shall remain optional with the purchaser to affix the price as outlined on basis of this date and remit or make settlement in full to the seller. The seller in any and each instance to return his copy of this agreement to the purchaser.

Signed, in duplicate this 5th day of July, 1930.

BARKER BROS. GRAIN CO.

By B. B.

John Doe, Seller.

Would we have any recourse on the seller to whom we had advanced money when the price of wheat went below the money advanced before or after the date of contract?—J. R. Williamson, Harper, Kan.

Ans.: Under the contract settlement must be made, as provided, at the basis of price fixed at the time seller chooses to accept payment; and this applies irrespective of the advance money paid before that time; so that at the time of settlement, the buyer owes the seller or vice versa, whatever balance there may be.

Therefore, if the price of wheat went below the money advanced the buyer would have recourse against the seller, either at the time seller chose to close the deal by requesting settlement, or in any event on or before the expiration date of Dec. 20.

Diameter of Bin Rods?

Grain Dealers Journal: One of our farmers will make two temporary wheat bins in the field. No floors. About 4 ft. of straw on top instead of a roof. One bin will be 30 x 30 and the other 20 x 20 ft. The grain will be 10 ft. deep in the bins. Each bin will have two brace rods each way about 7 ft. above the ground and two rods each way about one foot from the ground. Should these rods be one-half inch or 5/8 inch?—Bob Fruen, Fruen Grain Co., Presho, S. D.

Ans.: For the bin 30x30 ft., 10 ft. deep, use 5/8 inch rods at the bottom and 3/4 inch rods at the top.

For the bin 20x20 ft., 10 ft. deep, use 3/4 inch rods at the bottom and 5/8 inch at top.

The larger rods are needed on account of being spaced wide apart. Smaller rods could be used to advantage spaced closer together. The pressure at the bottom would be 210 pounds per square foot, the lower rods having to sustain 6,500 and the upper rods 4,000 pounds, each, in the 30-ft. bin. In the 20-ft. bin the lower rods would sustain 3,850 and the upper rods 2,500 lbs. each.—Ross B. Wilson, consulting engineer.

The storage of grain fresh from the threshing machine in so large a mass carries the possibility of heavy loss from heating.

It is far better to stack the shocks and cover with tarpaulin.

Forcing Settlement for Breach of Contract?

Grain Dealers Journal: A short time ago we had some trouble with a grain commission firm in Minneapolis who failed to fulfill a contract with us for the delivery of a car of corn.

We purchased a car of strictly No. 3 yellow corn from Huttner-Foster Co. of Minneapolis. Several days later the car arrived and we immediately wired them to allow inspection, which was allowed and after we inspected the car and had the corn tested for moisture, we found that it contained 20.6% moisture, which is 3% more moisture than the maximum allowed for No. 3 corn.

We refused to accept the car and demanded that they ship us the grade we purchased. However, they refused to do this and attempted to settle this car at a few cents discount. We refused to take the car at any discount as the corn was beginning to heat already. Finally, after a couple of weeks of argument back and forth while all the time we were demanding the grade corn we purchased, they shipped this car out and resold it at Pierre as No. 4 yellow corn and the purchaser there inspected it and refused it as it would not make any grade at all.

This commission firm refused to ship us another car of corn to fulfill the contract we had with them for a car of No. 3 yellow corn and we had to buy elsewhere at a loss of 10c per cwt. together with the loss we encountered by being out of corn for two weeks which in all amounted to \$180.

We have taken the matter up with the Grain and Feed Dealers National Ass'n but as we are not members we did not have much success in effecting a settlement. Will you please advise us what steps we can take to get this matter settled?—McMahon Co., Rapid City, S. D.

Ans.: Under the facts stated a suit for damages for breach of contract is the only recourse; but before starting suit the contract must be studied to determine whether the seller was to furnish an official cer-

tificate of inspection final. In which case seller is not liable, if he did so furnish the certificate. Also if the market for corn dropped between time of sale and time of arrival so that the buyer could have replaced the corn cheaper he could not prove damages. The loss encountered by being out of corn can not be charged in the damages as they are too indefinite; and loss should have been established by buying in elsewhere "for the account" of whom it may concern.

If no certificate of inspection was furnished and the corn was shipped from a point outside of the state, buyers could cite seller to the Sec'y of Agriculture for violation of the Grain Standards Act, tho this would not result in an award of damages.

If shipped from a terminal market having an exchange the rules and custom of the trade would govern the contract delivery.

Shipping Out Stored Grain?

Grain Dealers Journal: Can a country grain dealer accept farmers wheat on storage, ship the wheat and sell it and protect himself by buying the futures, and still charge the farmer the regular storage rate? Is it necessary to carry a warehouse license and be bonded in case he does charge storage?—Sunflower.

Ans.: Chap. 34, sec. 201 of the Kansas statutes makes all elevators on the railroad, storing grain in bulk for the public, public warehouses, and sections 202 and 203 require such warehouses to obtain a license and to give bond.

Renting a bin without giving a receipt for the contents would not make the owner a warehouseman; but this is not practicable.

To avoid being classified as a warehouseman under the law the grain buyer can proceed under an opinion by the attorney-general of Kansas by using the following form of contract approved by him:

Jonesville, Kan., 193....

The Jones Grain Company hereby buys and F. B. Brown hereby sells the following described grain which has been delivered by the seller to the buyer:

..... bushels of grain test.
..... bushels of grain test.
..... bushels of grain test.

The seller hereby acknowledges receipt of cents per bushel amounting to \$..... cash in hand, as first payment on said wheat; buyer agrees to pay the balance for said wheat upon presentation of the seller's copy of his contract at his office at....., Kansas, by the seller or his assign and settlement to be made on the basis of..... market after said notice is received by the buyer, it being understood and agreed that the price to be paid for cash of the above grain shall be () per bushel less than average price at which wheat of the same grade is sold in on date, balance or last payment is due. From this price the buyer shall make a further deduction of 1c per bushel per month or fraction thereof intervening between the date of this instrument and the date of payment. The place for payment shall be the buyer's office at Kansas.

In the event of destruction of the buyer's elevator at Kans., from any cause, the seller agrees to accept settlement on the price offered by the buyer on date of destruction of the elevator.

That upon the execution of this instrument the grain herein described becomes the property of the buyer, and the seller shall at no time be entitled to demand the return of said grain or grain of equal grade.

Settlement under this contract must be made not later than June 30, 193...., unless mutually extended in writing and credit given seller on books of the Company not later than June 30, 193....

Seller:

Conditions accepted:

The Jones Grain Co.,

By:, Buyer.

This will save the expense of a surety bond and the labor of making the monthly reports required by the Kansas State Inspection Department. The original contract could be handed to the farmer, while the dealer retains the duplicate, both copies being consecutively numbered.

Maizeolith is a new material developed from corn cobs and corn stalks by the Iowa State College at Ames that can be made into noiseless gears, wheels, refillable fuses, rollers and bearings. In the process the cobs are cooked with caustic soda. Its commercial practicability remains to be demonstrated.

Letters from the Trade

[The grain dealers' forum for the discussion of grain trade problems, practices and needed reforms or improvements. When you have anything to say of interest to members of the grain trade, send it to the Journal for publication.]

A Tiptop Record for Daily Receipts

Grain Dealers Journal: During eight consecutive business days recently we enjoyed a record run of wheat delivered by farmers to our elevator.

June 25, 1930, we unloaded 750 truckloads containing 55,418:20 bus.; June 26, 901 loads, 67,281:30 bus.; June 27, 650 loads, 48,947:20 bus.; June 28, 725 loads, 55,611:30 bus.; June 30, 802 loads, 62,518 bus.; July 1, 536 loads, 41,133:20 bus.; July 2, 647 loads, 50,457:20 bus.; and on July 3, 675 loads containing 51,815:50 bus.—Al Swanson, manager Co-operative Equity Exchange, Copeland, Kan.

Acreage Reducers Would Have Been Shot at Sunrise

Grain Dealers Journal: Unfortunately, it seems as though old Mother Nature, and the different public officials, running around over the country, are trying to depress the price to a point where people will quit sowing wheat. However the chances are very good that all we raise will be wanted sooner or later. At least it has always been so up to date. The chances are that if a grain man had expressed himself, as some of our recent visitors from the East expressed themselves, he would have been shot at sunrise for treason. But, it occurs to us that farmers, and everybody else, are better off with twenty bushels of wheat at 60c. than they would be with ten bushels at 90c.—Shannon Grain Co., Kansas City, Mo.

Wheat Surplus will Vanish Thru the Feed Lot

Grain Dealers Journal: The price of wheat and wheat products is lower than for many years. The Fort Worth market quotes No. 1 wheat at 92c a bushel, or \$1.53 per 100 pounds, and No. 2 yellow corn at 99c a bushel, or \$1.77 per 100 pounds, showing best grade of wheat is 24c per 100 pounds cheaper than No. 2 corn and can be sold on this basis to all points in Texas. Wheat is a stronger feed than corn and, being so much cheaper, will in a large degree be used as a substitute, and our large wheat surplus of 200,000,000 bus. will vanish through the feed lot.

The Government estimates the corn crop for 1930 of 2,800,000,000 bus., and all required (85 per cent of this crop never leaves the farm, but is fed to stock on the farm). Corn has yet to undergo the summer heat and the early fall frost which can easily reduce the crop 500,000,000 bus. Should this happen, our country, so wonderfully blessed by bountiful crops for many years, would almost be beggared for bread.

Joseph, in the days of Pharaoh, bought and stored the surplus grain of seven fat years, and when the lean years came was able to feed not only Egypt, but the surrounding nations. God has blessed the United States wonderfully in the last few years, giving us fat crops and endowing our people with wealth, engineering skill, mechanical devices and material sufficient to build houses and store the surplus grain and products for lean years which may be near at hand. Should we fail to take advantage of our opportunity? Watchman, what of the night?—A. S. Lewis, Dallas, Tex.

Growers Furnished Terminal Storage by Country Buyer

Grain Dealers Journal: On account of the low price of grain and demand for grain storage we arranged for storage room in terminal elevators.

To wheat growers wanting to store wheat we have made the following offer open for acceptance until further notice:

"We will take your wheat at our elevator and ship to the nearest terminal elevator accepting grain for storage and pay the freight and all handling charges at destination such as unloading, reloading, storage, running to condition, insurance and stand the shrinkage, for a storage charge of 1½c per bushel for each 30 days, allowing 10 days' free storage from the time the grain is delivered in our elevator.

"When ready to sell we will pay the delivered market price less freight, accrued storage charges and 5c per bushel margin for handling. Loans can be arranged to 60 per cent of the market value at 7 per cent interest."—J. H. Gruver & Son, Gruver, Tex.

Farm Relief Act a Dismal Failure

Grain Dealers Journal: A recent press report indicates that Sec'y Hyde and Chairman Legge are out on another missionary tour among the wheat farmers of the west trying to "fix up broken fences," in which it is reported that Mr. Hyde has stated, "We are not going to tell the farmer how to run his business."

Poor, deluded Hyde, Why did not he and others of his high rank and station have gumption enough to think of that simple conclusion quite awhile ago? Nobody understands how to conduct the farming business any better than the farmer himself. That is his Life's Work, and he has given it his Life's Study. He is no ignoramus by any means.

If Hyde and Legge and others of their kind will produce rain and sunshine when most needed, and will furnish good fertile soil, and keep away late frosts, hard freezes, and pests, the farmer will do the rest, and will not need any other assistance or advice, except that equally accorded to all others in similar vocations or pursuits.

Mr. Hyde is now talking, and he further says, "We are simply going to leave with the farmer the facts of the situation, and let him use his own judgment." What a brilliant idea, and what a wise conclusion. Formerly it has been supposed that the farmer is a very common ordinary man, of low intelligence, and incapable of exercising his own judgment, and should have a guardian, or counselor to direct and protect him. Such delusion by supposedly wise politicians is appalling. Is it any wonder that things get into such a mess when those intrusted with leadership are so poorly equipped with foresight and proper information?

The real facts are, the farmer is generally much better posted and informed than many of the political would-be-teachers who go around trying to inform them. Instead of this law being a farm reliever, it has proven to be a distress producer, and Hyde and Legge will find it about as unpopular with the people as Pres. Wilson found the League of Nations question on his last famous tour.

The very best thing Mr. Hyde and Mr. Legge

can do now, in order partially to redeem themselves, is to go back to Washington and tell Pres. Hoover to advise his Congress that the Farm Relief experiment is a dismal failure and can not hope to succeed. That it bodes no good to anybody except to those holding official positions at good salaries which can not hold out more than a year or two at most.

If these gentlemen are honest in their convictions, they will inform Pres. Hoover that the sooner this law can be repealed, the quicker will all business in general be revived and get back to normal again, at a great saving of taxpayers money now being recklessly expended and hopelessly lost.—E. M. Flickinger, Oklahoma City.

Government's Loss on Wheat Purchases

Grain Dealers Journal: According to press reports the Federal Farm Board took over all the wheat on which it had made loans on June 30. It is understood that this was taken in at the loan price of \$1.25, and as wheat now is worth considerably less the difference is some 35 cents a bushel. In a recent press article it was stated they had bought some 75,000,000 bus., and it is presumed around the same price at which the loans were made.

Of course, this 35c per bushel, the difference between the loan and the present price, together with the storage charges by the time the wheat is sold it seems would represent quite a loss to the government, and of course you pay your part of that.

This, together with the enormous expense of operating the Federal Farm Board with what appears to be little hope of advancing prices, doesn't look very favorable to the Board.

It seems to me the attention of our senators and congressmen should be called to this heavy loss to the taxpayers.—H. B. Dorsey, Fort Worth, Tex.

Stabilization Co. Not Doing Anything for the Farmer

Grain Dealers Journal: As far as it is apparent, the stabilization corporation is not doing anything to bolster the wheat market for the farmer. If it were active, we would see more strength in the price of wheat. What I think it is trying to do, is just what we or anyone in the grain business would do, get out with just as little loss as possible. Instead of taking wheat to help the farmer, the Board is operating as a business to make money and it has a big loss in the wheat that it bought last year and it doesn't want to buy any more.

Its first move after it was organized was a bad one and it hasn't been able to get away from it. It started buying wheat after the farmers were through marketing it. The wheat that it took from the market was held by speculators, who naturally were highly pleased to have the load taken off of their hands at a profit. But that didn't do the farmers any good then and the results of that action are being felt now.

In buying that wheat and holding it, the Farm Board filled up storage room and kept the wheat from moving into export channels. If the Board had not come in when it did, the surplus wheat would have been worked off through the export trade and the situation would not be so serious now. But with this wheat all held, it still is a burden as new wheat begins coming to market.

Now is the time that the Board should be taking wheat and supporting the price. Farmers who are selling now are largely those who have to sell. Speculators won't support the market and with the wheat that it bought last year still on its hands, the Farm Board seems to be hanging on hoping to make up some of its losses.—H. K. Kapp, manager grain department A. E. Staley Mfg. Co., Decatur, Ill.

Grain Market Factors

Wheat Stocks and Consumption

The consumption of wheat indicated by the stocks, receipts and shipments in the 14 leading primary markets of the U. S. A. for the last three crop years:

	1930-1931	1929-1930	1928-1929
Stocks on June 28.	88,911,000	86,055,000	33,765,000
Receipts June 28 to July 12.....	24,144,000	27,939,000	21,642,000
Shipments June 28 to July 12.....	12,219,000	12,120,000	12,102,000
Stocks on July 12.	89,306,000	91,413,000	33,597,000
Consumption June 28 to July 12....	11,530,000	10,461,000	9,708,000

Corn Stocks and Consumption

The consumption of corn indicated by the stocks, receipts and shipments in the 14 leading primary markets of the U. S. A. for the last three crop years:

	1929-1930	1928-1929	1927-1928
Stocks on Nov. 2..	1,599,000	1,052,000	18,088,000
Receipts Nov. 2 to July 12	192,356,000	221,091,000	245,254,000
Shipments Nov. 2 to July 12.....	123,455,000	133,286,000	142,486,000
Stocks on July 12.	2,284,000	10,855,000	10,817,000
Consumption Nov. 2 to July 12....	67,696,000	78,002,000	110,039,000

Oats Stocks and Consumption

The consumption of oats indicated by the stocks, receipts and shipments in the 14 leading primary markets of the U. S. A. for the last three crop years:

	1929-1930	1928-1929	1927-1928
Stocks on Aug. 1..	5,643,000	1,148,000	8,892,000
Receipts Aug. 1 to July 12.....	136,127,000	139,321,000	149,938,000
Shipments Aug. 1 to July 12.....	113,638,000	100,107,000	113,310,000
Stocks on July 12.	7,151,000	5,292,000	1,430,000
Consumption Aug. 1 to July 12....	20,981,000	35,070,000	44,090,000

Total Wheat Visible

The combined aggregate wheat visible supply statistics in bushels, as compiled in Bradstreet's:

1930— week ending	U. S., East of Rockies	U. S., Pacific Coast	Total U. S.
Apr. 26.....	137,778,000	3,967,000	143,745,000
May 3.....	136,358,000	3,957,000	140,315,000
May 10.....	129,309,000	4,055,000	133,364,000
May 17.....	125,245,000	3,370,000	128,615,000
May 24.....	121,450,000	3,287,000	124,737,000
May 31.....	119,682,000	3,353,000	123,035,000
June 7.....	117,428,000	3,453,000	120,881,000
June 14.....	115,190,000	3,543,000	118,733,000
June 21.....	112,207,000	3,283,000	115,490,000
June 28.....	109,985,000	2,770,000	112,755,000
July 5.....	113,897,000	2,916,000	116,813,000
July 12.....	120,334,000	2,835,000	123,169,000

1930— week ending	Canada	Total U. S. and Canada, both Coasts (Broomhall)	U. K. 2 and afloat (Broomhall)
Apr. 26.....	181,981,000	325,726,000	45,299,000
May 3.....	177,424,000	317,739,000	44,200,000
May 10.....	171,578,000	304,942,000	43,600,000
May 17.....	164,911,000	293,526,000	42,500,000
May 24.....	156,071,000	280,808,000	43,200,000
May 31.....	147,801,000	270,836,000	43,800,000
June 7.....	142,931,000	263,812,000	42,600,000
June 14.....	139,155,000	257,888,000	43,300,000
June 21.....	135,019,000	250,509,000	42,000,000
June 28.....	132,187,000	244,942,000	43,800,000
July 5.....	126,995,000	243,808,000	44,700,000
July 12.....	120,821,000	243,990,000	46,800,000

Total American Canadian, afloat and British visible supply:

1930—			
Apr. 26.....	370,926,000	June 7.....	306,412,000
May 3.....	361,939,000	June 14.....	301,188,000
May 10.....	348,542,000	June 21.....	292,509,000
May 17.....	336,026,000	June 28.....	288,742,000
May 24.....	324,008,000	July 5.....	288,508,000
May 31.....	314,636,000	July 12.....	290,790,000

World's Wheat Exports

The total export of wheat since Aug. 1, the commencement of the European crop year, compared with the same period in the two preceding years (Broomhall):

	1929-30	1928-29	1927-28
American	302,215,000	521,538,000	471,167,000
Argentine	150,969,000	213,399,000	171,885,000
Australian	61,752,000	109,184,000	72,351,000
Indian	2,496,000	288,000	6,792,000
Russian	6,056,000	.....	4,752,000
Others	63,166,000	45,788,000	36,488,000
Total	586,654,000	890,197,000	763,435,000
Season .....	.....	914,862,000	789,925,000

World's Corn Exports

Total world exports of corn, since Nov. 1, 1929, compared with the same period in the preceding two years (Broomhall):

	1929-30	1928-29	1927-28
American	1,990,000	30,634,000	14,704,000
Argentine	96,501,000	133,691,000	165,631,000
African	1,038,000	8,530,000	7,749,000
Russian	7,770,000	8,000	680,000
Others	44,436,000	7,288,000	25,324,000
Total	151,735,000	180,151,000	214,088,000
Season .....	.....	270,604,000	340,528,000

World's Oats Exports

World exports of oats, since Aug. 1, 1929, compared with the same period in the two preceding years (Broomhall):

	1929-30	1928-29	1927-28
American	4,821,000	21,906,000	13,942,000
Argentine	19,024,000	25,226,000	26,182,000
Others	40,094,000	14,030,000	13,700,000
Total	63,939,000	61,162,000	53,824,000
Season .....	.....	62,908,000	56,660,000

U. S. Grains in Canada

The Canadian Bureau of Statistics reports the following amount of U. S. grain in store on July 4, 1930, and the corresponding weeks in 1929 and 1928:

	July 4, 1930	July 5, 1929	July 6, 1928
Wheat	4,424,524	3,494,615	2,767,579
Oats	791,327	261,036	23,873
Barley	901,952	517,516	12,295
Rye	3,789,443	1,297,846	731,376
Corn	528,090	679,893	1,167,181
Total	10,435,336	6,250,906	4,730,247

Visible Supply of Grain

Following is the visible supply of wheat, corn and oats in public and private warehouses at principal points of accumulation at lake and seaboard ports and in transit by water, on the dates named, as compiled by secretary of the Chicago Board of Trade.

	1930	1929	1928	1927
Mar.	15,153,561,000	123,514,000	69,297,000	51,845,000
Mar.	22,151,252,000	123,213,000	68,660,000	50,321,000
Mar.	29,149,385,000	122,572,000	67,364,000	48,653,000
Apr.	5,146,548,000	122,119,000	66,357,000	47,526,000
Apr.	12,143,519,000	121,250,000	65,151,000	46,012,000
Apr.	19,139,594,000	118,246,000	63,620,000	41,977,000
Apr.	26,136,190,000	114,787,000	61,697,000	38,295,000
May	3,132,858,000	112,684,000	59,476,000	34,768,000
May	10,126,310,000	108,453,000	57,269,000	31,751,000
May	17,122,246,000	103,326,000	54,093,000	30,271,000
May	24,118,435,000	98,393,000	50,616,000	28,291,000
May	31,116,846,000	96,427,000	48,627,000	27,222,000
June	7,114,483,000	94,487,000	47,089,000	24,721,000
June	14,112,335,000	93,430,000	43,770,000	22,774,000
June	21,109,641,000	92,148,000	41,065,000	21,155,000
June	28,107,475,000	92,707,000	38,922,000	22,107,000
July	5,110,953,000	96,196,000	39,097,000	26,359,000
July	12,116,797,000	102,341,000	40,515,000	26,590,000
July	19,125,191,000	108,308,000	44,404,000	27,894,000

	1930	1929	1928	1927
Mar.	15,247,745,000	34,298,000	45,542,000	48,837,000
Mar.	22,244,497,000	34,539,000	44,154,000	48,330,000
Mar.	29,243,532,000	34,150,000	43,856,000	47,244,000
Apr.	5,233,336,000	33,583,000	41,320,000	45,658,000
Apr.	12,233,380,000	33,470,000	40,960,000	43,763,000
Apr.	19,236,641,000	30,853,000	37,388,000	40,171,000
Apr.	26,231,868,000	28,194,000	33,556,000	36,621,000
May	3,199,886,000	25,687,000	31,315,000	34,850,000
May	10,117,056,000	22,827,000	31,127,000	33,357,000
May	17,113,984,000	19,481,000	28,131,000	31,622,000
May	24,117,762,000	16,596,000	26,362,000	29,639,000
May	31,110,825,000	14,259,000	25,496,000	29,961,000
June	7,110,266,000	12,665,000	23,237,000	32,109,000
June	14,110,910,000	11,628,000	20,324,000	32,953,000
June	21,110,543,000	12,058,000	18,376,000	34,374,000
June	28,110,510,000	13,054,000	16,008,000	34,427,000
July	5,116,216,000	13,355,000	14,518,000	34,393,000
July	12,116,797,000	13,749,000	12,411,000	32,867,000
July	19,125,191,000	12,085,000	11,037,000	31,537,000

	1930	1929	1928	1927
Mar.	15,195,573,000	13,925,000	17,660,000	40,314,000
Mar.	22,187,777,000	13,119,000	16,970,000	38,958,000
Mar.	29,183,349,000	12,609,000	15,746,000	37,145,000
Apr.	5,178,860,000	11,200,000	14,900,000	35,450,000
Apr.	12,174,439,000	11,110,000	13,676,000	34,096,000
Apr.	19,176,724,000	10,484,000	12,490,000	32,679,000
Apr.	26,165,565,000	10,774,000	11,168,000	29,573,000
May	3,162,242,000	10,276,000	9,919,000	26,447,000
May	10,142,250,000	10,234,000	8,627,000	24,040,000
May	17,130,012,000	9,393,000	7,683,000	22,493,000
May	24,122,219,000	9,427,000	6,817,000	21,843,000
May	31,126,552,000	9,280,000	7,086,000	20,502,000
June	7,126,644,000	8,176,000	6,137,000	20,343,000
June	14,124,490,000	7,905,000	5,159,000	18,498,000
June	21,116,687,000	7,550,000	4,281,000	17,920,000
June	28,110,875,000	7,430,000	3,225,000	17,790,000
July	5,116,216,000	7,501,000	2,742,000	16,339,000
July	12,116,797,000	7,133,000	2,504,000	14,966,000
July	19,125,191,000	6,975,000	2,059,000	12,629,000

Daily Closing Prices

The daily closing prices for wheat, corn, oats, rye and barley, in cents per bushel for September delivery, at the following markets for the past two weeks, have been as follows:

	Wheat													
	July 9	July 10	July 11	July 12	July 14	July 15	July 16	July 17	July 18	July 19	July 21	July 22		
Chicago	92½	91½	89½	89½	90¾	91½	90¾	90½	91¾	93¼	90½	91½		
Winnipeg*	100½	98½	96¾	97½	97¾	.....	98½	98½	100	101½	98¾	99½	
Liverpool*	105½	105½	105¼	103½	104½	105½	107	105¾	106½	108½	107½	106½		
Kansas City	85½	83¾	82	82	82½	84¼	83½	82½	84¼	85¾	83¾	84½		
Minneapolis	94	92¾	90¾	90	90½	92¾	91¼	90½	91½	93¾	90¾	91¾		
Duluth, durum	86½	84¼	82¾	82	82¼	83½	82¼	81½	83	84½	82	83		
St. Louis	90¾	89½	87	87	87¼	89	88	87½	89	90¾	88½	.....	
Milwaukee	92½	91½	89½	89½	90¾	91½	90½	90¼	91½	93¼	90½	.....	
	Corn													
Chicago	75½	75¾	75½	74¾	76½	78	77½	77½	78¾	81½	79	91¾		
Kansas City	75¾	74¾	74¾	73¾	74¾	75¾	75¾	75	76¾	79¾	76½	78¾		
St. Louis	76½	76½	76¾	75½	77¾	78¾	78¾	78	78¼	81	79½	.....	
Milwaukee	75¾	75¾	75¾	74¾	76½	78½	77¾	77½	78¾	81¼	79½	.....	
	Oats													
Chicago	36	36¼	36¼	36	36¾	37	36¼	36½	37	38	36½	37¾		
Winnipeg*	43¾	42¾	42½	43	43½	.....	44	44¼	46	47¼	45¼	46	
Minneapolis	32½	32½	32¾	32¾	32¾	33¾	32½	32¾	33¾	34¾	33¾	33¾		
Milwaukee	36	36½	36½	36	36¾	37	36¾	36½	36½	38	37	.....	
	Rye													
Chicago	52½	51½	50	50¾	52	52¾	52¼	52½	57¾	59½	55¾	57		
Winnipeg*	54½	53½	51½	51½	52½	.....	53	54	59½	61½	58½	59¾	
Minneapolis	51¾	51¾	49¾	50¾	51	51½	50½	50½	53½	56½	53¾	55¾		
Duluth	51¾	51¾	49½	50¼	50¾	52½	50	50½	54	56½	53½	55		
	Barley													
Minneapolis	45½	45¾	45½	45¾	45½	46½	45¼	45¾	46½	49	46½	47¾		
Winnipeg*	42¼	41¾	40¾	41½	42	.....	42½	41½	43¾	45¼	43¼	45¼	

Chicago Grain Stocks

Wheat stocks in all positions in Chicago increased 1,635,000 bu. last week; corn decreased 157,000 bu.; oats 309,000 bu., and rye, 46,000 bu. Details follow, last three ciphers omitted, except in the totals:

	Public	Private	*Total	Last Yr.
Wheat	5,396	5,393	11,007,000	14,375,000
Corn	133	521	654,000	3,748,000
Oats	709	1,409	2,318,000	1,703,000
Rye	4,116	2,003	6,119,000	2,732,000
Barley	2	117	119,000	517,000

*Includes 218,000 bu. wheat afloat.

Contract Grain Stocks in Chicago

Contract stocks of wheat in public elevators in Chicago decreased 90,000 bu. last week and corn increased 49,000 bu. Details follow:

	Week	Last Wk.	Last Yr.
Wheat	5,268,000	5,358,000	10,036,000
Corn	133,000	84,000	2,045,000
Oats	709,000	1,012,000	194,000
Rye	4,116,000	4,099,000	1,455,000

Canadian Grain in U. S.

The following table exhibits the quantities of bonded grain stored in the United States reported last week compared with the same week one and two years ago.

	July 19, 1930	July 20, 1929	July 21, 1928
Wheat	17,601,000	23,623,000	15,426,000
Oats	71,000	386,000	140,000
Rye	188,000	312,000	326,000
Barley	2,116,000	2,283,000	446,000

Rye Movement in June

Receipts and shipments of rye at the various markets during June, compared with June, 1929, in bushels, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1930	1929	1930	1929
Baltimore	2,621	36	.....	.....
Chicago	30,000	109,000	95,000	2,000
Cincinnati	12,600	2,800	1,400	1,400
Duluth	81,986	351,015	3,000	149,114
Ft. William	605,877	289,111	79,515	459,842
Ft. Worth .....	.....	1,250	.....	.....
Indianapolis	1,500	.....	3,000	.....
Kansas City	10,500	.....	10,500	3,000
Milwaukee	23,800	30,910	19,825	32,120
Minneapolis	258,190	302,490	168,840	187,610
Montreal .....	.....	864,988	.....	379,063
New Orleans	2,800	1,200	.....	4,285
New York	9,000	37,500	.....	68,000
Omaha	16,800	14,000	19,600	22,400
Peoria	2,400	1,200	.....	.....
Philadelphia	1,952	.....	.....	.....
Portland	1,450	2,900	.....	.....
St. Louis	6,200	7,800	2,600	.....
Superior	33,178	229,472	.....	223,461
Toledo	3,600	3,600	3,850	.....

Barley Movement in June

Receipts and shipments of barley at the various markets during June, compared with June, 1929, in bushels, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1930	1929	1930	1929
Baltimore	3,735	226,311	.....	712,339
Chicago	145,000	309,000	111,000	245,000
Cincinnati	8,000	4,800	.....	8,000
Denver	32,000	32,000	3,200	3,200
Duluth	174,957	1,022,499	378,500	1,405,158
Ft. William	553,958	1,510,953	784,716	3,515,575
Ft. Worth .....	.....	38,750	.....	3,750
Hutchinson	13,200	14,400	.....	.....
Indianapolis	1,500	.....	4,500	.....
Kansas City	107,200	75,200	62,400	19,200
Milwaukee	831,450	635,180	141,050	252,930
Minneapolis	770,640	905,590	653,330	722,140
Montreal .....	.....	2,727,377	.....	1,380,607
New Orleans .....	.....	1,250	.....	.....
New York .....	.....	2,024,800	.....	1,785,000
Omaha	86,400	28,800	136,000	19,200
Peoria	259,000	261,400	109,200	56,000
Philadelphia	2,931	1,248	.....	35,000
Portland	21,750	20,800	.....	.....
St. Joseph	19,250	5,250	15,750	1,750
St. Louis	116,800	32,000	52,800	49,550
San Francisco	813,667	1,417,000	.....	907,916
Seattle .....	.....	23,750	.....	.....
Sioux City	13,000	15,000	2,000	1,600
Superior	194,932	791,241	164,500	1,261,158
Toledo	2,400	9,600	.....	2,700
Wichita	24,700	19,500	13,000	7,800

Grain Movement

Reports on the movement of grain from farm to country elevator and movement from interior points are always welcome.

Straussville (Route 4, Falls City), Neb. July 3.—Wheat will begin to move the first of next week.—W. F. Kentopp, W. F. Kentopp Grain & Coal Co.

Bargersville, Ind., July 10.—We are receiving about 14,000 bus. of new wheat per day. More farmers are selling direct from thresher than ever before.—Bargersville Grain Co., A. H. Parkhurst.

Riverside, Ind., July 21.—About 3,000 acres of wheat was planted in this section, 55% was winter killed, 10% of it was planted in corn, 30% in oats, balance in soy beans.—Farmers Co-op. of Indiana, Martin Weinborn, mgr.

Vancouver, B. C., July 1.—Vancouver grain shipments, practically all wheat, for the crop year commencing Aug. 1, 1929, to June 30, 1930, totaled 46,442,464 bus., against 92,463,149 bus. for the same period last year, according to the Vancouver Merchants Exchange.

Hot Springs, Neb., July 20.—Acreage of winter wheat is about the same as last year but the yield will be about 20% less. Spring wheat is about 20% less and is damaged about 40% by drouth. Acreage of corn and oats is about normal, but is damaged about 50% by drouth.—Hay Springs Grain Co., Fred Marchant, mgr.

Wheat Stocks in Interior Mills and Elevators

Washington, July 17.—Stocks of wheat of the 1929 crop in interior mills and elevators on July 1 are estimated to be 54,031,000 bus., by the Crop Reporting Board of the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture. On July 1, 1929, stocks are estimated to have been 41,546,000 bus., and on July 1, 1928, 19,277,000 bus. The 5-year average (1924-1928) stocks on July 1 were 26,493,000 bus.

The report is intended to include only country elevators and the smaller interior mills which are not included either in the Department's reports on stocks of wheat in 39 markets or in the Bureau of the Census report on stocks of wheat in merchant mills and attached elevators. The estimates are based upon reports received from about 3,300 mills and elevators, representing roughly a sixth to a fifth of the elevator capacity in wheat producing and country milling regions.

Wheat Movement in June

Receipts and shipments of wheat at the various markets during June, compared with June, 1929, in bushels, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1930	1929	1930	1929
Baltimore	239,759	975,036	436,345	1,094,062
Chicago	570,000	2,423,000	4,197,000	794,000
Cincinnati	115,200	72,800	265,000	92,400
Denver	274,400	222,600	19,600	18,200
Duluth	3,422,112	5,303,498	5,531,991	5,085,227
Ft. William	23,690,776	14,682,638	17,420,210	14,517,032
Fort Worth .....	.....	1,708,300	.....	661,100
Galveston .....	.....	.....	164,000	408,626
Houston .....	.....	.....	216,000	184,000
Hutchinson	4,452,500	2,869,100	.....	.....
Indianapolis	285,000	51,000	124,000	93,000
Kansas City	4,368,650	5,495,760	4,028,960	3,497,030
Milwaukee	55,440	418,380	21,700	295,126
Minneapolis	4,356,540	5,747,060	2,855,530	3,180,310
Montreal .....	.....	10,243,771	.....	14,276,729
New Orleans	1,710,590	431,504	859,079	281,228
New York	4,739,500	6,632,200	4,102,000	6,458,000
Omaha	694,400	1,504,000	642,600	2,420,600
Peoria	115,200	127,200	98,400	100,800
Philadelphia	22,860	255,414	168,000	105,764
Portland	2,204,000	1,406,500	1,989,670	994,205
St. Joseph	264,000	351,400	204,000	82,600
St. Louis	2,810,400	2,461,200	2,301,675	1,893,862
San Francisco	248,200	96,716	.....	.....
Seattle .....	.....	526,900	.....	.....
Sioux City	69,000	197,000	8,000	27,000
Superior	2,432,130	3,982,410	2,346,064	4,031,061
Toledo	446,600	161,385	162,525	217,625
Wichita	3,157,500	2,883,500	1,657,500	1,974,000

Oats Movement in June

Receipts and shipments of oats at the various markets during June, compared with June, 1929, in bushels, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1930	1929	1930	1929
Baltimore	36,425	13,016	.....	.....
Chicago	1,815,000	2,008,000	1,751,000	2,799,000
Cincinnati	138,000	230,000	212,000	222,000
Denver	72,000	54,000	28,000	16,000
Duluth	317,772	124,581	1,383,947	.....
Ft. William	590,129	2,393,847	762,717	2,187,859
Ft. Worth .....	.....	309,600	.....	36,000
Indianapolis	550,000	954,000	562,000	930,000
Kansas City	388,000	364,000	398,000	220,000
Milwaukee	225,235	429,610	376,000	330,400
Minneapolis	697,010	1,341,160	1,545,930	1,176,280
Montreal .....	.....	4,959,603	.....	1,789,699
New Orleans	44,936	54,000	16,457	77,291
New York	165,000	280,000	.....	71,000
Omaha	778,000	332,000	770,000	592,000
Peoria	396,000	454,000	324,500	361,800
Philadelphia	33,339	79,904	.....	9,965
Portland	98,800	60,800	8,743	.....
St. Joseph	176,000	84,000	26,000	16,000
St. Louis	1,467,400	1,871,800	1,744,200	1,793,000
San Francisco	27,500	20,000	.....	.....
Seattle .....	.....	21,600	.....	.....
Sioux City	300,000	230,000	240,000	305,000
Superior	163,878	31,045	567,500	59,344
Toledo	147,600	211,150	669,390	27,385
Wichita	3,000	6,000	.....	3,000

Corn Movement in June

Receipts and shipments of corn at the various markets during June, compared with June, 1929, in bushels, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1930	1929	1930	1929
Baltimore	64,052	40,759	.....	.....
Chicago	4,498,000	5,515,000	3,362,000	2,949,000
Cincinnati	379,500	422,800	564,000	344,000
Denver	390,000	487,200	132,000	103,600
Duluth	167,531	138,910	112,750	311,158
Ft. William	2,655	1,181	2,655	1,181
Ft. Worth .....	.....	238,400	.....	144,000
Hutchinson	174,000	255,600	.....	.....
Indianapolis	1,608,000	1,728,000	1,986,000	1,531,000
Kansas City	2,542,500	2,607,000	2,824,500	2,811,000
Milwaukee	660,080	933,575	511,946	749,461
Minneapolis	905,340	847,320	608,490	668,060
Montreal .....	.....	83,274	.....	8,224
New Orleans	133,351	237,139	12,111	214,100
New York	172,500	73,500	.....	.....
Omaha	1,694,000	1,534,400	2,196,600	1,519,000
Peoria	1,746,150	2,389,600	973,550	1,016,550
Philadelphia	8,569	16,181	.....	.....
Portland	6,400	159,500	.....	.....
St. Joseph	607,500	724,500	927,000	478,500
St. Louis	2,164,400	3,787,000	1,748,500	2,057,400
San Francisco	93,918	118,928	.....	.....
Seattle .....	.....	76,800	.....	.....
Sioux City	805,000	553,000	957,000	720,000
Superior	171,065	123,127	110,000	85,000
Toledo	83,750	73,750	2,285	4,425
Wichita	141,700	228,000	93,600	93,600

Bean Crop Report

Washington, D. C., July 11.—An edible bean crop of almost 23,000,000 bus. this year, is indicated by the reported July 1 condition. If this year's crop should prove to be as great as now indicated, it would be 3,000,000 bus. greater than the former record crop in 1925 and 3,300,000 over the big crop of 1929. However, the bean crop is especially subject to seasonal hazards, which not infrequently result in heavy losses later in the season, so that a forecast as early as July 1 is likely to be materially changed by harvest time. The possibility of a large bean crop this year is due to heavy plantings in all the important bean-producing sections resulting from the favorable prices received during the past two years. The increase in acreage is estimated at nearly 12 per cent. Yields indicated by July conditions average 10.6 bus. per acre, which would be about equal to the average of the past four years and slightly below the ten-year average of 11.3 bus.

The soybean plantings continue to increase, reports showing the acreage grown alone this year to be 13 per cent greater than last year. The increases are 19 per cent in the North Central States and 13 per cent in the South Atlantic. The South Central States as a whole show no increase. The growing condition of the crop on July 1 was 81.5 per cent of normal, about the same as last year and slightly below average.

India's 1930 wheat crop is estimated at 368,293,000 bus., which is 50,698,000 more than in 1929.

Orange County, Cal., agriculturists took \$43,000,000 from the soil in 1929, the county farm adviser estimates.

Crop Reports

Reports on the acreage, condition and yield of grain and field seeds, as well as on the movement to country markets, are always welcome.

Evansville, Ind., July 18.—The yield of oats in southern Indiana counties was below the average this year and many of the fields were not worth harvesting. The acreage also was smaller.—W. B. C.

Bargersville, Ind., July 10.—We are running day and night on the wheat harvest. Most all wheat is testing 60 to 62 and yielding from 20 to 35 bus. per acre.—Bargersville Grain Co., A. H. Parkhurst.

Straussville (Route 4, Falls City), Neb., July 3.—Wheat looks good here. I am getting some new wheat today, but the moisture test is 15½, so they will have to wait till next week.—W. F. Kentopp, W. F. Kentopp Grain & Coal Co.

Ronan, Mont., July 17.—Crop conditions as a whole are good here this year, altho the hot weather the past week has done some damage to the late seeding, that is on dry land. Most of the spring grains are irrigated in this valley. Harvesting will start the first of the coming week.—Stanley Searce, C. E. Olson.

Delavan, Ill., July 10.—About 10 per cent wheat was plowed up and was sown to corn and soy beans. Wheat about 20 bus. per acre, good quality; oats very poor and very thin on ground, and will be small yield per acre. Beans look fine and quite a large acreage planted. This is first year here for beans, looks as tho it might be overdone.—Wayne-Culbertson Grain Co., R. T. Burbridge.

Arkansas City, Kan., July 10.—This particular territory has poor crops again this year, wheat yields running not to exceed 8 bus. per acre and many of them under that, so the average hasn't exceeded about 6. Hope is pinned on the corn crop, which is now sadly in need of moisture. Several of the line elevators were closed last fall and thru the winter, and the same thing is expected this year.—E. W. M.

Fort Dodge, Ia., July 18.—Corn is looking good, but we are going to need a good soaking general rain within the next week or ten days or it will be damaged. Farmers are all busy harvesting the oats crop which is about an average crop. We are having some real Iowa corn weather out here now. Had three days of 101½ in the shade last week and yesterday it was 102. To-day it must be at least that hot.—P. H. Wold, James E. Bennett & Co.

Ft. Dodge, Ia., July 20.—Western Iowa is quite dry and with corn tasseling dry weather is not helping it any. It is estimated conservatively that a 5-bu. cut in yield per acre has already happened. No rain in sight and it is sure needed here. Showers will not do much good, what is needed is moisture. One elevator had 32 threshing machines shooting in grain, so there is some wheat coming in. Quality is wonderful, most of it going No. 1 with test weights up to 63 lbs. Most of it in Western Iowa is going around 62 lbs.—Art Torkelson, with Lamson Bros. & Co.

Springfield, Ill., July 16.—Illinois has just experienced the hottest week in years, but ended with near-record coolness. Several days had a temperature of above 100 in the southern part of the state, the highest being 109 at Harrisburg. Good rains fell in scattered places only. There was but little interference to harvesting, threshing and haying operations so far as rain was concerned but it was too hot for field work and numerous horses died. Corn made good progress in the north half, where it is tasseling, but it needs rain in some areas. In the south half corn was damaged by heat and drought and it is firing in places. The condition is critical. Pastures are reported burned.—Clarence J. Root, meteorologist, U. S. Dept. of Agri.

Jefferson City, Mo., July 14.—The 1930 Missouri corn acreage is 5,922,000 acres against 5,384,000 last year on which the condition is 85 per cent normal, forecasting 177,660,000 bus. compared to 126,524,000 in 1929, while condition in July, 1929, was only 64 per cent, being now 21 points above last July. Corn has been well cultivated and most of it is laid by. Rains of June were very beneficial and were sufficient for corn in most counties, although a few central and eastern sections suffered. The crop depends very largely upon a plentiful supply of moisture in July and early August for desirable yields. Missouri wheat is expected to average 13.5 bus. on 1,410,000 acres, totaling 19,035,000 bus. against 10 bus. per acre from 1,720,000 acres, totaling 17,200,000 last year. Threshing is proceeding rapidly and yields are better than expected with fine quality in all sections. Upland wheat is not yielding as heavy as bottom lands.—E. A. Logan, of the U. S. Bureau of Agri. Economics, and Jewell Mayes, of the Mo. State Board of Agri.

Topeka, Kan., July 11.—Kansas wheat harvest was better than anticipated on June 1. A preliminary July estimate of 146,688,000 bus. production of winter wheat is determined, based on 12.5 bus. per acre on 11,735,000 acres for harvest. The 1929 crop was 137,712,000 bus. on 11,476,000 acres, a yield of 12 bus. per acre. Harvest this year was normally well advanced by July 1 and yields from combines and early bundle threshing were generally exceeding expectations. Corn acreage is increased 4 per cent from last year and a preliminary estimate of 6,347,000 acres planted is offered. July condition is 77 per cent of normal this year; 72 per cent last July; 81 per cent average of July 1 for ten years, 1919-1928. This condition is interpreted to offer a potential production of 130-114,000 bus. of corn this year, but, corn is so far from being made at this date that a forecast is of merely relative value. A 15 per cent increase in the Kansas oat acreage is indicated, 1,377,000 acres compared with 1,197,000 acres harvested in 1929. Probable yield this year is 29 bus. per acre for a crop of 39,933,000 bus. compared with 28,249,000 bus. in 1929. Quality is good and weights per bus. promise to average normal. Barley acreage has decreased from 608,000 acres in 1929 to 486,000 acres this year. Condition at harvest time is 84 per cent of normal compared with 77 per cent a year ago and 71 per cent the 1919-1928 average on July 1. Production of 11,178,000 bus. is indicated by this year's condition compared with 12,464,000 bus. last year.—Kansas State Board of Agri. in co-operation with U. S. Bureau of Agri. Economics.

Minneapolis, Minn., July 16.—The better than average prospects for small grains, of a week ago, have disappeared and the Northwest will do well to harvest an average crop. Abnormally high temperatures the latter part of last week prevailed throughout the entire territory and the toll in small grains in certain sections has been very large. This year good farmers will reap the benefits of their industry, as grain put in on poorly prepared ground, or seeded late, has been especially hard hit. Heat damage is notably severe in South Dakota, western North Dakota and Montana, where, due to lack of rainfall, the crops have hung in the balance for some time. Minnesota still gives promise of excellent outturns and many districts in the Red River Valley report the best conditions for a number of years. Moving west from the Red River Valley, the prospect shows increasing deterioration, clear out to the Montana border, where the crops are almost a total failure. The hot weather has forced the ripening of all grain, advancing the harvest period fully a week. The probable effect of this rapid ripening will show itself in the lighter test weights of the grain. Spring wheat is in the milk stage in the north, and in the dough in South Dakota. Oats have not withstood the high temperatures as well as barley, the condition of which, generally speaking, remains very good. Early sown flax is in the boll and late sown flax in blossom. In the western territory, flax has suffered materially from hot winds. Rye harvest is general and gives promise of excellent yields, except in the drought-stricken territory of western North Dakota and Montana. The hot weather has proven most beneficial to corn, which until

recently has been backward. The growth is fully up to normal for this season of the year and the fields show good stand and color, and in South Dakota many fields have already tasseled out. Cooler temperatures have prevailed throughout the Northwest during the last few days and some showers have been reported. With favorable conditions, the Northwest will probably harvest a small grain crop slightly below the average, based on the present prospects.—Van Dusen Harrington Co., by T. P. Heffelfinger.

Wheat, Oat and Corn Crop Reports

PRODUCTION—Reports from Journal crop correspondents indicate a larger per acre production of wheat in each one of the reporting states over corresponding figures for 1929. Unusual conditions in a few sections of some of the states indicate a smaller per acre production this year, but such reports are so few in number as to cut but little figure with conditions as a whole.

Journal reports are of course not as numerous as are those gathered by the U. S. D. A., and in order that readers might perhaps get a better idea as to the relationship between the sections from which our reports came and those from which the government compiles its figures, our correspondents were also asked to give last year's per acre figures and the table below shows, by states, this year's estimated per acre production of wheat; last year's estimate and the final government figure.

It also shows the same information as to oats. From the oats figures it will be observed that our reports indicate a smaller per acre yield of that grain in the states east of the Mississippi River and generally a larger one in the states west of that stream.

	Wheat yield per acre			Oats yield per acre		
	This year	Last year	1929 Govt.	This year	Last year	1929 Govt.
Illinois	19	17	14.9	32	37	33.5
Indiana	19	17	17	28	29	28.5
Iowa	20	18	19.4	35.5	36	37
Kansas	14	13.5	12	36	27	23.6
Minnesota	17.5	17	14.5	41	42	36.5
Missouri	15	11	10	32	21	22
Montana	16	16	9.6	..	..	..
Nebraska	19.5	14.5	15.9	36.5	33.5	34.8
No. Dakota	13	11	9.4	31	22	18
Ohio	20	18.5	19.5	32.5	35	29.5
Oklahoma	10.5	10	10	36	23	26
So. Dakota	10	9.5	9.7	22.5	20	18

CORN—Conditions, just now, for the growth of the corn crop are not so favorable as they were earlier in the season and they are as a rule, not as favorable as they were at this time last year. Lack of moisture and extreme heat are complained of over wide areas, while last year, the weather was too cool and there was too much rain. At the time our reports were made, it was too dry in every one of the corn belt states, and while there were substantial areas in the most of them where conditions were still favorable, almost all of them reported sub-soil moisture as deficient and soaking rains necessary within "ten days" or heavy damage would be done.

With winter wheat and practically all of the oats already cut, interest now centers in spring wheat and corn, but if wheat in large volume is used for feed, as is now urged by a good many of the experiment stations, a smaller crop of corn than was produced last year should not prove especially serious.

The following table shows, by percentages the number of reports showing corn condition "favorable," "too wet" and "too dry"; also, in the same way, showing the season "early," "late," and "normal."

	CORN					
	Fav.	Wet	Dry	Early	Late	Normal
Illinois	54	..	46	45	15	40
Indiana	40	..	60	55	8	37
Iowa	37	..	63	18	20	62
Kansas .....	..	..	100	..	90	10
Minnesota	65	..	35	17	35	48
Missouri .....	..	..	100	50	15	35
Nebraska	10	..	90	..	80	20
No. Dakota	29	..	61	14	29	57
Ohio	23	..	77	27	8	65
Oklahoma .....	..	..	100	..	..	100
So. Dakota	18	..	82	16	18	66

Organize to Resist Farm Board Socialism

From address by Otto P. Deluse, pres. Indianapolis Board of Trade, before Indiana Grain Dealers Ass'n at Indianapolis.

Without entering into any argument regarding the farmer's plight, which we admit, it can be said that the cost of producing wheat or grain has no bearing on the sales price. The price is determined in a world market, by the most elementary rule of economics—supply and demand. When we have abundant crops and a huge carry-over from season to season, the price sags; when the visible and harvest is small the price increases.

Absolutely nothing has been done for the farmer, or producer, excepting to create unwarranted hopes and to put into play, backed by a fund of \$500,000,000 the machinery whereby independent dealers and distributing agencies, employing many thousands of practical men, with enormous private capital invested in plants, etc., will be displaced, ruined and made useless.

Our present system of gathering, distributing and processing is conceded and admitted by the Federal Trade Commission to be the best grain marketing system in the world. It is conservatively estimated that 75% of the capital invested in our business is private and not co-operative.

Elimination of Dealers.—Mr. Legge, Chairman of the Farm Board and the first speaker on the subject said: "It is rather difficult for us (the Farm Board) to see how progress can be made toward improvement in the agricultural marketing situation without necessitating some re-adjustment of existing conditions," which is a polite way of saying that the independent dealers must be eliminated in order to carry out the Farm Board's program. He further said, "The Farm Board hopes to help farmers organize so that in the future they will be able to protect themselves in the marketing of crops."

Operating by and under the legislation passed by Congress, which definitely committed this country to the principle of co-operative marketing of farm products, the Board set up necessary machinery and has created local, regional and national organizations. Only co-operative institutions qualifying under certain laws are recognized and assisted. The independent elevator, the farmers' elevator and many really farmer-owned co-operative elevators shall not be assisted. It must be a new deal with an ever broadening and ramified machine.

Coerce Farmers to Join.—High salaried, persuasive solicitors are employed to comb the fields soliciting, urging and coercing farmers to sign a five-year contract to deliver all grain to the pool or association, a contract which places the burden and all carrying charges upon the farmer. The lightning-rod salesman and spectacle vendor were pikers in comparison. And when that farmer signs the contract he assumes to pay a percentage of the expense of operating this tremendous, burdensome marketing machine. Should he pool his product, he will be advanced a small sum and will wait a year or more for his final settlement, which, when it is furnished, will be startling. I understand that there is a concern here in Indiana that is still carrying 1924 pool wheat for which no settlement has been made. The deductions for this, that and another will be material proof that an overloaded, expensive sales corporation cannot function as cheaply as an independent who must save every penny in order to compete. The pool managers and employees, having nothing to lose personally and with not a dollar invested, do not give the attention to details necessary to a well and economically operated business. Profit and loss mean little to those managers.

The farmer or producer will pay a heavy cost for the privilege of doing business through government directed marketing concerns.

Deductions.—When the farmer receives his settlement sheets, he will be surprised and will be in the position of the ducky who sold his cotton and said to his wife, "Well, Mandy, de ducks got it all." "How's dat," said Mandy. "Well, dey say de duck for handling, de duck for storage, de duck for freight, de duck for insurance, de duck for interest, de duck for salaries, de duck for shrinkage, de duck for membership fee, de duck for office rent, de duck for grading, de duck 2% for a reserve to cover organization and educational expenses, de duck 3% to build elevators and

warehouses, de duck for all other expense—so, you see, de ducks got 'em all."

The initial \$500,000,000 appropriated to facilitate the marketing of farm products is merely the ante—it is a prelude to further extractions from the Treasury. Farm politicians are itching to get, and they are getting, the cash. What has the future in store?

What to Do with Accumulated Grain?—The Farm Board, through government subsidized corporations, has accumulated vast stores of grain, millions and millions of bushels. They have it stored in privately owned elevators, for which they are paying a premium storage charge. When the new crops begin to move, what will become of the surpluses—where can the grain be stored for September, December and 1931 shipment?

If the Board dumps its grain on the world markets, with its resultant loss, what do you think the other governments will do to protect their own farmers who will be the victims of the exigencies of our farm relief measure? They will indeed retaliate and they have already started to do so. That means a further reduction in price and increases our losses.

Government Trading Kills Demand.—In buying, selling, storing and financing agricultural commodities by the government, without stated policies, an element of uncertainty has been injected that makes private dealers hesitant and capital timid, resulting in reducing a broad speculative market and tending to create a commodity price level lower than it otherwise would be. Trading in grain has been very light and the sagging tendency in futures reflects that fact.

The apathy in buying and sustaining the market reflects a feeling that the government operations will subvert the law of supply and demand. It is undoubtedly true that as long as the government continues in this business that trading operations will diminish—there will be less buying and demand. Banks must be very cautious in extending credit for marketing purposes, as well as loans to farmers. In other words, the situation does not warrant any degree of confidence or safety. And is not the situation paradoxical—our government actively engaged in speculative operations in the future markets—while some members in Congress have branded exchanges and future trading as iniquitous?

We who are in this business all admit that we cannot compete with our Government. Ruination of our business, loss of livelihood and confiscation of our property, is inevitable. I submit to you, are we justified in dissenting and voicing our rights?

Unquestionably the present law is more vicious, expensive and inequitable than the McNary bill which was twice vetoed. The present law not only authorizes the Board, through its stabilization corporation to buy at higher prices and sell at whatever price can be obtained, but it permits and encourages—ah, yes, even directs that the Board, through its subsidized co-operatives, build, lease or buy equipment, process, store, buy, sell and market agricultural products.

Opposition to this so-called confiscatory farm relief measure is now out in the open instead of more or less under cover as it was several months ago. We must come to grips with this grave question and not await passively and silently, extermination, which operation of the farm relief bill, as now administered, will accomplish.

Our protests, based upon experience, a logical understanding of the grain business and anticipation of the result of a continuation of the government in business, may seem unwise to dis-interested observers who do not comprehend the seriousness and effect of the Farm Board policies. They may be construed by a loose thinking public, as being hostile to farm relief, but the efforts and results so far crash loudly and we fear for the future. Personally, I do not believe Congress will amend the law for several years, unless it is forced by public opinion and then it would perhaps be an amplification rather than a curtailment of Farm Board powers. In the meantime, huge and tremendous sums of money will be spent at the expense of all taxpayers. The results accomplished will be a muddled state of affairs and in the end, failure.

The independent elevator operators, the farmer-owned elevators, the grain dealers who have been striving to make an honest

living in serving their community as the marketing agent for the farmers' crops, have always operated on a competitive basis, playing the game according to the rules of business and good judgment, without fear of favor. If he bought at the market, sold later on a decline, he stood the loss and if the price advanced he profited. He has engaged in a very necessary and fundamental business. Never did he expect that he was soon to be outlawed and complacently exterminated. And if this law is sound and its constitutionality upheld, the government can control and destroy any business and we must then recognize the fundamental premises of the Soviet States, which we are presently criticizing vehemently.

We must support our organization, enlarge its sphere of usefulness, increase its membership, sustain it even though it will cost us more. Co-operate with and encourage its officers and make it possible to tell the world our point of view appealing to the consciousness and justice of our fellow men.

We are convinced of the righteousness of our cause and the unfairness and disastrous effects of the present policy, both to the public and the producer.

The least we can do is to see our friends, the farmer—whom we have stood by; talk over this matter, discuss every angle; point out to him what results he can expect and recall what his past experiences have been. The only thing he has received from the Farm Board is an urgent demand to reduce production from ten to twenty per cent—and that's all he will receive.

Talk to your banker, ask him his opinion. Is it fair that the Farm Board makes loans at 4 per cent and less, in competition with the bank? By word of mouth and deed, defend your investment, your business and vocation. Fight now for your livelihood and those who are near and dear to you, your wife, your children, your dependents. You have been engaged in an honorable business.

Will you permit them to crucify and pauperize you now without a word of protest. If you have intestines or red blood left you will assert yourself until the last dollar and breath. Don't wait longer, expecting the United States Reservoir containing one half billion and more to be piped to you so that you can save part of your investment and retire from this business. Fight for your rights and if you must succumb, do so with colors flying and not be lulled to everlasting financial sleep by a policy of indifference and muteness. Success or failure will be closely related to our own personal efforts. If they can destroy our business, and that is what they are trying to do, I submit to you that no business of whatsoever nature is immune from attack.

Educate the Farmer.—Take the farmers or producers into your confidence; see them personally and discuss the situation. Analyse the contract he is asked to sign and get his point of view. Recall his past experiences with grain pools and marketing organizations. Point out to him that the world's market governs the price and that unlike manufacturers, he, the farmer, has a daily, hourly market and is paid cash and obtains immediate settlement. Make him see the fallacy of this dream of stabilization and marketing at his own speculative expense. And above all, continue to give him personal service, the friendly, honest kind.

I believe in the ultimate failure of this so-called Farm Relief measure as now administered. It will cost billions of dollars, and untold destruction and distress to at least 70% of the industry. Let us not forget that our success in hastening the end of this terror is dependent upon securing the co-operation of our farmer friends, the farmer co-operatives and fair minded citizens and by convincing them that our methods are right, that our purposes and services are worthy and that we are animated in this endeavor by the principles of Truth, Justice, Liberty and Equality.

Calcium chlorate is the best chemical for killing weeds around the elevator. It is non-poisonous, has no fire hazard, can be used in dry powder or solution and kills all types of noxious weeds. The use of the chlorate was fully described in the 1929 report of the Idaho Agricultural Exp. Sta.

Price levels in 18 leading countries are 10 to 14 per cent lower than a year ago for all important commodities, so that the drop in the price of wheat is only in line with the general trend. No sustained advance in the price of grains can be expected until after the general trend of world prices has reversed itself.

Another Blow for the Marketing Act

In a report just made public, the American Citizenship Committee of the American Bar Ass'n attacks the Agricultural Marketing Act in a way which makes what was said and done by the Chamber of Commerce of the U. S., exceedingly mild by comparison. This report, made by the Bar Ass'n's committee will be submitted to the organization at its next annual meeting in Chicago Aug. 20-22.

The members of this committee are F. Dumont Smith, of Hutchison, Kas., James A. Van Osdol, Charles E. Matson, Guston F. Fitzhugh and Charles E. Lane, and the report, in substance, is as follows:

"Proposed as a measure for the general relief of agriculture, but thus far largely confined to those who are growing wheat, limited to about 8 states and less than 10 per cent of our people. The avowed purpose of the measure is to raise the price of bread to 90 per cent of the people in order that 10 per cent may have a larger profit in producing it.

"Under this act congress has appropriated \$250,000,000 and the farm board and its subsidiaries, as agents of the government, have engaged in a purely private business of buying and selling wheat on which a loss of more than \$20,000,000 has already been incurred, and the present result is a decline of one-third in the price of wheat since these operations were commenced. In our judgment it is a more dangerous assault upon the form, the ideals, and the purposes of our government than either the recall of judicial decisions or the La Follette proposal. It is the first step towards a socialistic Soviet government.

"As lawyers we are not concerned with the economic fallacy of this experiment foredoomed to failure, a failure that is already imminent, but as sworn defenders of the constitution, its expounders and teachers, we are profoundly concerned in preserving that form of government which was intended to protect the individual, his life, liberty and property and nothing more; a government that, while affording these guaranties, has left free the marvelous initiative and ingenuity of the American people, producing an industrial progress that is the amazement of the world. This is but the first step. It is defended because growing wheat, they say, is a 'basic industry.' Very well, the coal business is languishing. The stimulus of war opened too many mines, engaged the services of too many miners; the competition of crude oil and natural gas has cut down the consumption of coal, until now hardly a mine is running at a profit, many are closed down, and miners generally have employment for two or three days in the week. What shall we do? Following this example, the government should engage in the coal business, appropriate as much money as is necessary, to buy all the surplus coal, store it until such time, if ever, as a Coal Board decides, to unload it, and thus to make the miners and the mine operators prosperous at the expense of the rest of the people.

"The oil business, so the oil men say, is a losing proposition; crude oil is too low. Let the government go into the oil business, buy all the surplus oil; store it; take it off the market at the expense of the people. Certainly the oil business is a 'basic industry.'

"If one crew of mendicants can come to the doors of congress and with a threat of votes loot the treasury, other groups will follow the example. These groups will combine to aid each other, trade, and swap votes until each one gets its dole out of the public funds.

"Following this example with the wheat growers, coal men, oil men, the woolen industry, the sheep industry, which is now in a slump and all of the other industries, when there is a depression, will receive this dole out of the treasury.

"Congress has become a national soup kitchen where every mendicant industry, every greedy, begging group brings its empty bowl to receive its treasury soup directly or indirectly.

"A step further; if the wheatgrower is entitled to a fixed price so that he may not only have a return upon his investment, but a fair pay for his toil, what becomes of the laboring man out of employment? Close to a million, the Federation of Labor says, have been thrown out of employment, not by hard times, but by the vast and increasing mechanization of industry by which one man now does the work of 10 or 20 of a generation ago. Are they not entitled to the same consideration as the wheat farmer? The next step, then, in this Russianization, is a dole to the unemployed. Where is the dead line? Where is the constitutional limitation between a subsidy to the wheat farmer and a dole to the working man? But presently comes something else.

"When the other industries begin to get their dole the farmer will have to pay his share of it, pay his share of the dole to the coal man, the oil man, the steel man, and all the rest of them, and they in turn will pay their share of his dole, and so this country which once contained the most independent, self reliant, self respecting, self supporting people of the world, will be reduced to the condition of that happy community where all inhabitants make a living doing each others' washing.

"It is perhaps idle for us to reproach this generation for its new conception of government that the government should support the people rather than the people support the government. Mendicancy becomes a habit that is hard to cure, but as lawyers we owe it to ourselves, we owe it to the oath we took to support the Constitution to condemn unsparingly the unconstitutional and vicious attempt to debase our great republic into a Soviet Commonwealth."

New Elevator at Wray, Colo.

Colorado is a great bean country and most of the elevators thru the eastern part of the state are fitted with warehouses and bean picking and sacking machinery as well as grain handling equipment. In this respect it is much like the navy bean districts of Michigan.

The new elevator recently completed at Wray, Colo., for the Farmers Union Cooperative Elevator Co., is so designed. It was built by the A. F. Roberts Construction Co.

THE ELEVATOR is of studded and iron-clad construction. The dimensions are 30x32 ft., 40 ft. to the square and surmounted by a 20 ft. cupola. Adjacent one side is a 12 ft. driveway.

Nine bins make up the bulk grain storage space, and have an aggregate capacity for 25,000 bus. On each side of the work room are two bins, two over the work room and three over the driveway. One large sink in the driveway is divided in half and has a butterfly valve under the steel grate to divert grain being dumped to the desired side.

Adjacent the east side of the elevator is a 60x20 ft. warehouse for the storage and handling of beans. This has a full basement, and is two stories high. Both stories are of studded, boxed and iron-clad construction.

ELEVATOR MACHINERY: In the driveway of the elevator is a Kewanee All Steel Truck Lift and a Kewanee Steel Grate for dumping and receiving bulk grain from trucks and wagons.

Elevating is done with one leg. This carries a 12 in. rubber belt, fitted with 7x11 in. Superior cups, set on 10 in. centers. A suction fan is set in the cupola to remove dust from the leg and help clean the grain. A 15 h.p. Fairbanks-Morse Inclosed Motor operates the leg and a 3 h.p. motor of the same make runs the fan.

Power is transmitted to the leg from the motor thru a belt and a roller chain.

A Western Gyrating Cleaner is on the working floor of the cupola. This has capacity for from 300 to 500 bus. per hour. It is fitted with Hyatt Roller Bearings and is operated by a 7½ h.p. Fairbanks-Morse Inclosed Motor.

A Western Manlift makes all parts of the elevator readily accessible.

WAREHOUSE MACHINERY: In the warehouse is one leg for handling beans,



Modern Grain and Bean Elevator at Wray, Colo.

fitted with a 12 in. rubber belt and 7x11 in. D.P. cups. The bean cleaner is run by a 15 h.p. G. E. Motor. Six bins in this warehouse are fitted with sacking spouts for sacking beans.

GRINDING EQUIPMENT: A part of the plant is equipped to grind feed. In the grinding department is a series of four bins fitted with sacking equipment, chutes to wagons and a Jay Bee Hammer Mill run by a 15 h.p. G. E. Motor.

WEIGHING of inbound commodities is done over a 10-ton Fairbanks Truck Scale. Weighing of outbound bulk commodities is done thru an 8 bu. Richardson Automatic Scale in the cupola of the elevator. The warehouse has platform scales for weighing of sacked commodities.

The iron siding of the elevator and of the bean warehouse is bonded and grounded for lightning protection. Further protection from fire is in chemical fire extinguishers and water barrels set at advantageous points about the plant. All wiring is in metal conduits in accord with best wiring practice.

The truck scale office is on the first floor of the warehouse. The office for the plant is on the second floor. This is a modern office fitted with convenient office appliances. Frank Holcomb is the manager.

Eastern Colorado is not confined to the raising of wheat and beans. It also produces corn. As evidence Mr. Holcomb offers the photos of piles of corn produced in his community, illustrated herewith. Each farmers corn is placed in a pile by itself, so at husking time the elevator is surrounded by many large piles.

Burn Crops or Sell Them

Owen D. Young, author of the reparation settlement of European debts, delivered an address recently in which he condemned the policy of farm relief. He said:

"We attempt to develop a specific measure for farm relief, and then we find that our efforts are neutralized by other national policies or activities entirely inconsistent with it.

"Our agricultural problem arises from the fact that in many important lines we produce more than we consume. No intelligence of human beings is large enough to adjust our agricultural production to consumption in our domestic markets.

"What shall we do with our surplus of wheat or cotton, or what you please? We must get rid of it. There are only two ways. Either we must burn it at home or sell it abroad. If America starts to burn surplus wheat when people are hungry elsewhere in the world, that fire will start a conflagration which we can not stop. If Americans burn surplus cotton when men are underclothed elsewhere in the world that fire will start a conflagration which we can not stop.

"There is no way out except to market this surplus where men are hungry and where men are underclothed.

"We may tax ourselves in huge amounts to buy a farm surplus, but we will have to move it out of America or that program will fail."

Illinois Grain Dealers Hold Another Contest at Tuscola

Another chicken-eating contest was recently staged at Tuscola, Ill., under the guidance of James L. ("Jim") Bush. So intense was the struggle that it reminded many who were outclassed at the start of the old-fashioned "over-bidding" contests grain dealers used to conduct for more than their proportion of a crop.

Ernest Orndorff of Mattoon and Ed Collins of Tuscola won the meet, beating out George E. Booth and Bill Tucker of Lamson Bros. & Co., by a leg.

The meeting was well attended, some 42 being present. This regular district gathering convened with a banquet at 7 P. M. on July 10, under the auspices of the Illinois Grain Dealers Ass'n. "As usual," reports Geo. Booth, "the Douglas County chickens were running true to form, and classed right along with the No. 1 wheat now flowing from that territory."

Discussions were confined to the handling of the new wheat (all of which is grading No. 1), and the amount of old corn back (which was estimated to be quite a fair proportion of the crop).

It developed that the producers are not disposed to sell, except at their own prices. This held true also for the new oats, for which the farmers are now being bid 25 cents a bushel. No one reported having bought any oats.

Lew Hill and Eddie Shepperd came over from Indianapolis to see the trade and to give them an insight on the present cash situation, etc.

GEO. E. BOOTH of Chicago reviewed the general cash situation, emphasizing the necessity of buying on a full margin and thereby securing the fair profit to which every elevator operator is entitled. No. 1 wheat, it was pointed out, is a mighty hard grade to make any mixing profit on, and there's no processing which will improve the grade—so quite naturally all of the profit that is to be made in handling this grain must be derived out of the handling charge alone.

Mr. Booth continued: Prices seem unreasonably low to the farmers, but there seems to be nothing definite on the horizon on which to predict a bull market. All new wheat is of fine quality.

LOOK OUT FOR MOISTURE! There's been no rainfall on the wheat as yet and with working room anything but plentiful in elevators, discounts might be heavy on account of moisture, garlic or other reasons.

OATS AND WHEAT MIXTURES should be figured on a valuation of just what it would cost to make such a mixture—then discount that price 5-10c a bushel for the cost of separation and profit to the man doing the work.

BILLY PRICE, Brockton, veteran grain man of this section, advised the trade to depend upon their own judgment and work hard in business whether there's any help available from the outside or not.

Speculation for profits was branded as suicide. If anyone wishes to speculate with their profits from the cash handling side of the ledger, that is their privilege—but to handle cash grain for nothing, or at a loss,

and then attempt to make a good showing out of speculation—that is gross folly.

Keeping on friendly terms with one's competitors was again stressed. The farmers do **not** want to see competitors warring and fighting with one another. Farmers lose confidence in combatants.

Further than that, by their own confession, farmers want to see grain dealers derive enough margin from the handling of grain to maintain their individual elevators in first class condition. They admittedly avoid warring and run-down plants. They will go out of their way to be served by a modernly equipped house, for they have confidence in the integrity and financial responsibility of such a plant.

It is far smarter to let the chronic "over-bidder" get his fill of high priced grain, than to let him set the price at which all grain in the territory is purchased.

Export Ruling Rescinded

Yielding to the protest made by the New York Produce Exchange and the Port of New York Authority the U. S. Treasury Department has granted permission to hold grain in transit at New York for one year before being exported.

The ruling made by the Commissioner of Customs in November required railroad companies to dispose of all bonded grain in transit within 90 days of its arrival at New York.

Compliance with the order would work against the New York outlet for Canadian grain and lead to dumping when there was no export demand.

Export Premium for Hungarian Wheat

A bill introduced into the Latvia Parliament recently provides that every purchaser of wheat from the producer will be compelled to first buy, from the town halls, post offices, etc., a ticket costing eight pengos (\$1.40) for each quintal (3.67 bushels) of wheat purchased. The purchaser will, in addition to the purchase price, give the producer a part of a ticket retaining the other portion for evidence.

The producer's portion of the ticket will have a key value, fixed by the Government. It is expected that this value will be about 3 pengos (\$0.525). The producer may use his portion for payment of any public debt such as taxes, any excess tickets remaining may be exchanged for cash at the municipal treasuries and tax collecting offices. If the wheat purchased by the merchant is exported, the customs office will refund eight pengos for each quintal upon presentation of the purchaser's part of the ticket.

The fund from which this refund on exports is made will be created from the difference between what the purchaser pays for his quintal ticket and the Governmental fixed value of the producers portion of the ticket, any deficit to be made up by the Government.

Tickets will also be introduced in connection with rye. These tickets will cost the purchaser four pengos (\$0.70), each ticket will be good for one quintal, the producers portion will be valued at three pengos, the other pengos (\$0.175) going into the above-mentioned export fund.

The bill also provides for the compulsory mixture of first grade rye flour with wheat flour in making bread, the proportion of rye flour not to exceed 20 per cent, gives the Government power to regulate bread prices by decree, and to prevent dealings in futures on the Exchange.

Evidently Hungary does not propose to let the U. S. Farm Board monopolize the European market.



Each Farmer's Ear Corn Is Piled by Itself About Wray, Colo., Elevator.

Reinspection at Western Markets

Statistics compiled by the *Grain Market Review* of Kansas City reveal interestingly the results of reinspections called by sellers or buyers.

Taking the business of 6 commission firms during the month of July, 1929, it is shown that of the 6,318 cars handled reinspection was called either by the shipper or by the buyer on 636 cars, or 10 per cent. Buyers called the larger number of reinspections, 568 cars, or 89.3 per cent; shippers calling on only 68 cars, or 10.7 per cent. Of buyers' reinspections the grade was changed on 53 per cent and of shippers reinspections 25 per cent. The following table shows the details for wheat alone:

	By Buyer		By Seller	
	No. Cars	%	No. Cars	%
Grade sustained	267	47%	51	75%
Discounts allowed	281	50%	4	6%
Premiums allowed	20	3%	13	19%
Total	568	100%	68	100%

Of the total number of reinspections the grade was sustained in exactly one-half the cases, discounts being allowed on only 285.

Reinspections called on 636 cars of a total of 6,318 cars covered in the report were:

The details follow:

	Cars Reinspected	
	Number	Percent
Grade sustained	318	50
Discounts allowed	285	44.8
Premiums allowed	33	5.2
Total	636	100

The average net discount resulting from changes of grades on reinspection was 3.1 cents per bushel, but when considering that 636 cars were involved, of which no change in grade applied to 318 cars, the net discount is reduced to 1.5 cents. Carrying the comparison further, the net discount is reduced to the insignificant sum of 15 mills per bushel when the total of 6,318 cars covered in the study is considered.

Test Weight.—Of the cars on which discounts were allowed, the greater number involved a change in test weight (42 cars) on which discounts ranged 1.2c to 2c and averaged 1.2c.

Heating.—The second largest number of changes in grade resulted from a heating condition (36 cars) on which discounts of 2 to 8 cents were allowed with an average of 4.6c. There were 74 additional cars reinspected in which heating was involved and where other conditions such as test weight, moisture, smut, musty, sour or a combination of several of these factors contributed to discounts of 1 to 20 cents but with an average of only about 5 cents.

Inasmuch as heating of wheat results in a distinct change in its milling and storage properties and materially increases the cost for the purpose for which it was purchased, the discounts are not unusual or improper. Inasmuch as the shipment of high moisture wheat too soon after harvest is controllable by the country shipper, who frequently puts it into transit solely for the purpose of having it conditioned at a terminal market, it is only fair that the consignor of such grain should bear a part of the risk of getting this wheat into consumers hands in proper condition for grinding, storage or export and that the purchaser should be compensated for the additional expense attached to conditioning the wheat when a heating condition arises.

Other factors contributing to discounts on reinspections were moisture (16 cars) with an average of 2c; rye mixture, musty, foreign material, total damage, garlicky, weevily, sour dockage, smut, or a combination of these factors.

It will be noticed that of the 246 cars of wheat alone upon which discounts were allowed, 124 cars, or 50 per cent, were of such character as not to involve any change of condition between the time of sale and the time of reinspection. On the other cars the change in condition involved a material lowering of the value of

the grain to the purchaser and it is reasonable to assume that had the original inspection shown the grade factors revealed by the reinspection the sale price would have been as much or more below the original price than the discount after reinspection, and that the saleability of the wheat would have been impaired with a resulting lower price or at least increased demurrage or interest charges accruing because of the longer time that would be required to effect disposition of the shipment.

Can't Reach Bottom

The total number of reinspected cars reported which bore C. R. B. notations was 153, or 24 per cent of the total reinspections (636 cars) and only 2.4 per cent of the total number of cars reported (6,318). How many of these 153 C. R. B. cars would have been reinspected even if C. R. B. notations were not made cannot of course be estimated, but it is reasonable to assume that a very substantial percentage would have been reinspected. It is plain, therefore, that the number of cars which were reinspected solely because they happened to have C. R. B. notations is small and much less than the percentages given above. On the other hand, without the C. R. B. arrangement the number of reinspections would have been greater than they were, or else the prices paid probably somewhat less than those actually paid.

Only 78 cars of the 153 bearing C. R. B. notations were subject to discount, as shown by the following table:

	No. C. R. B.	
	Cars	Per Cent
Grade sustained	70	45.7
Discounts allowed	78	51.0
Premiums allowed	5	3.3
Total	153	100.0

The extent to which discounts were allowed because of possible change of condition after sale may be gathered from a summary showing 16 cars were heating with an average discount of 5.6 cents and an average of 6.4 days in transit from date of sale to date of unloading. Another 31 cars were heating with added factors of test weight, smut, moisture, musty, weevily or sour on which discounts ranged 2 to 10.3 cents with an average of less than 5 cents. These cars were in transit 3 to 9.3 days from date of sale to unloading with an average of about 6 days. The remaining 34 cars were discounted for test weight, moisture, foreign material, smut, sour, heat damage, total damage, rye or corn mixed. Of these only 4 were discounted as much as 5 cents, although they were in transit 3 to 18 days from date of sale.

The average number of days elapsed from date of sale to date of unloading (discounted cars only) was 5.9 days.

A recapitulation of all the figures given shows:

	Number Cars	Percent of Total Reported (6,318)
Reinspections	636	10
Called by shipper	68	1.1
Called by buyer	568	8.9
Results:		
Grade sustained	318	5.0
Discounts allowed	285	4.5
Premiums allowed	33	.5
C. R. B. Cars inspected	153	2.4
Grade sustained	70	1.2
Discounts allowed	78	1.2
Premiums allowed	5	.1

The Wichita, Kas., rules allow 24 hours after the arrival of the car at the industry to reject a car bought on the trading floor.

Salina, Kas., rules are similar but allow a period of 48 hours. Neither market has a C. R. B. rule, but none is necessary as reinspection need not be ordered in any case until the car reaches the industry.

Hutchinson, Kas., rules are modeled after those of Kansas City but have an important

difference; namely, in allowing a purchaser to call reinspection at any time within 24 hours after the car reaches the unloading track, provided the call is made within 5 days from the date of sale. In this respect they are similar to the rules of the St. Joseph, Mo., market. Because of the provision referred to Hutchinson has in effect a C. R. B. rule.

The interior markets' rules are thus seen to be more liberal from the buyers' standpoint than are the Kansas City rules. In those markets reinspections need not be called until after the car reaches the unloading track (except as noted in the case of Hutchinson) while in Kansas City reinspection must be called by 1:00 p. m. of the second succeeding business day, therefore, generally before the car reaches the industry. The much maligned C. R. B. provision in Kansas City allows inspection to be called after arrival at the industry only when a representative sample cannot be secured at the time of original sampling, but in the interior markets this privilege is not so restricted but is available to the buyer on all cars.

Thus the contention that the rules of the interior markets are the more favorable to country shippers is not borne out.

Again it is well known that there is no great demand at the interior markets for low grade grain or any grain that needs conditioning. This class of business is largely reconsigned to Kansas City. It is most likely to be subject to reinspection because of the likelihood of difference in samples as to moisture, rye mixture, foreign material, smut, heating or other conditions. Hence the reinspections at Kansas City appear relatively more numerous and the discounts greater. Heating in transit between the time of sale and the time of unloading is probably greater in Kansas City not only because of the longer time required to move cars but principally because the purchase of cars likely to heat is largely avoided in the interior but must be assumed at Kansas City.

It would appear, therefore, that to whatever extent the rule in the interior markets may appear to be more favorable than the Kansas City rules, is not because of the rules themselves but because of the conditions to which they are applied.

Again, country shippers must have a market for off-grade grain. That market, primarily is Kansas City and not the interior. Therefore, in this respect conditions are really not comparable as between Kansas City and the interior.

St. Joseph, Mo.—The principal point of difference between St. Joseph, Mo., rules and Kansas City is that St. Joseph purchasers may call for reinspection within 24 hours after the car arrives on the unloading track, but not after 5 days from the date of sale. There is a C. R. B. rule which would apply to cars out longer than the 5-day period.

Omaha rules define reinspection as meaning any change in grade of grain between the grade as established by the original inspection and grade as finally established at the time of unloading at elevator, provided it is within the proper time limit. The buyer may call reinspection at any time before the grain is unloaded "except that when the change in grade is based upon deterioration in quality, or on moisture test, no readjustment of price shall be made unless reinspection is called within 120 hours from 12 o'clock noon of the date of the delivery of the bill of lading or other proper order to move the carload of grain * * * and if the grade is changed within 126 hours from noon of originating dating time as above specified, then the contract shall be completed upon the basis of the grade established by such reinspection."

It is also provided that when cars are improperly loaded the buyer may call for reinspection at any time before the car is unloaded.

It will be noted that the rules at both the St. Joseph and Omaha markets are more liberal to the buyer than the Kansas City rules, notwithstanding the contrary claim. In both the other markets, the reinspection need not be called until after the car reaches the unloading track, 24 hours thereafter being allowed by St. Joseph, and any time up to unloading being allowed at Omaha. Both markets, however, have limitations upon this privilege, the St. Joseph market requiring that a call for reinspection must be made within 5 days from date of sale, and the Omaha market providing that a call for reinspection no readjustment of price shall be made based upon deterioration in quality or on moisture test unless the reinspection is called within 120 hours (the same 5 days) from the noon of the date of the delivery of the B/L. However, both markets made some provision for later reinspection calls under certain circumstances; that is, in St. Joseph a C. R. B. rule similar to that of Kansas City and in Omaha a provision that when cars are improperly loaded reinspection may be called at any time before the car is unloaded.

Delayed Reinspection.—It is claimed by those who criticize the Kansas City rules that even when reinspection is called by 1:00 p. m. of the second succeeding business day after the date of sale, the resampling is not generally done until the car reaches the place of unloading. Considering the rules of the other markets referred to it would appear that in practically all cases in those markets the resampling is not done until after the arrival at the industry, as reinspection need not be called until such time. The difference in the effect of the rules would to some extent be in the longer time consumed in movements through the Kansas City terminals. Actually, however, the criticism of Kansas City would seem to be due to the fact that Kansas City handles a considerably larger proportion of cars likely to get out of condition. If similar quantities of such grain were handled in the other markets more criticism would be heard of their rules and practices.

Advantage to Buyer?—Complaint that the reinspection rule gives the buyer an undue advantage in throwing the risk of change of condition upon the seller is erroneous. The reinspection rule does not in all instances throw upon the seller the risk of a change in condition after the sale and until the grain is unloaded. It is only when reinspection is actually called that this can occur. In this study only 10 per cent of the arriving cars were actually reinspected; therefore, the buyer assumed the risk on 90 per cent of the cars. Of the cars of wheat discounted (246 out of 6,318 arrivals) 124 instances involved factors other than a change in conditions and only 122 could be assumed actually to involve a change of condition (2 per cent).

In other markets the buyer can call reinspection on ALL cars without risk to himself. He can wait until the car gets to his industry and then examine not a sample but the entire car and is able to protect himself 100 per cent. The buyer in Kansas City cannot do this—he takes his chance on 90 per cent of the cars.

Complaint that the C. R. B. arrangement assures a big advantage to the buyer is not justified. Actually, it also benefits the seller, since the reinspections would doubtless be much more numerous without this protective device. In many instances buyers will refrain from calling reinspection when the car is protected by a C. R. B. notice, because that privilege can be exercised on such cars after the prescribed time and when the car

arrives at the elevator it may then be found unnecessary to call reinspection. Without this protection in such instances reinspection would be called as a measure of protection. Only a small number of C. R. B. notations actually result in reinspections.

Without the C. R. B. provision buyers would probably call many more reinspections than they do now. Or if that were not done the price paid might well be less in view of the increased risk. It is plain that the buyer is interested in unloading into his house exactly the grain paid for. If he must take a chance on the quality he will protect himself as best he can.

Central West Grain Men's Ass'n

Elevator operators meeting recently at Clarkfield, Minn., formed the Central West Grain Men's Assn. The constitution and by-laws are to be adopted at a meeting to be held in August at Minneapolis.

Officers so far chosen are Iver Wollum of Porter, pres., and L. V. Dahl, of Minneota, secy.

New Crop Oats Received at Chicago

E. W. Bailey & Co., Chicago, received the first car of new crop oats shipped to that market on July 14.

The sample graded No. 2 white, weighed 33 pounds, and contained 10 per cent moisture.

The car sold for 36½ cents a bushel or 2 cents over the July option. The shipment originated from Findley, Ill.

Since the Farm Board started helping the farmers wheat has gone down from \$1.63 to 86 cents.

Experimental Drying of Ear Corn

Ear corn when dried at the Wisconsin Experiment Station by forced warm air ventilation at from 40 to 45° C. was not injured, at 50° damaged considerably, at 60° nearly all killed, and at 70° (158° F.) completely killed. Seed corn dried to less than 10 per cent moisture at non harmful temperatures was not injured either in germination, seedling growth, or field performance. Indeed no damage resulted when the seed corn was dried to as low a moisture content as 4 per cent.

Corn dried to 12 per cent moisture or less in 72 to 96 hours at temperatures of from 40 to 45° was not injured in germination, seedling growth, or field performance, indicating that rapidity of drying was not a harmful factor.

Coming Conventions

Trade conventions are always worth while, as they afford live, progressive grain dealers a chance to meet other fellows from the field of daily strife and to be convinced that the much maligned horns are truly mythical. You can not afford to pass up these opportunities.

Aug. 20. Michigan Grain, Feed & Hay Dealers Ass'n, Hotel Hayes, Jackson, Mich.

Aug. 21-22. New York State Hay & Grain Dealers Ass'n, Onondaga Hotel, Syracuse, N. Y.

Sept. 1 and 2—The Fraternity of Terminal Elevator Superintendents of North America at Chicago.

Sept. 10-11. Michigan Bean Jobbers Ass'n, Hotel Pantlind, Grand Rapids, Mich.

Oct. 12. Terminal Grain Weighmasters National Ass'n, Hotel Sherman, Chicago, Ill.

Oct. 13-15. Grain and Feed Dealers National Ass'n, Hotel Sherman, Chicago, Ill.

Oct. 14. Chief Grain Inspectors National Ass'n, Hotel Sherman, Chicago, Ill.

Dean of Grain Travelers Expires

William M. Christie passed away on the morning of July 14 at his home in Chicago aged 80 years.

For a month he had remained at home on account of illness, but his death was unexpected.

A native of Scotland Mr. Christie went overseas to the United States and engaged in the milling of oatmeal, first at Sterling, Ill., and later at Dubuque and Sioux City, Ia. His traveling experience began as crop expert for the Quaker Oats Co., and was continued as grain solicitor for the old firm of Milmine, Bodman & Co., grain receivers, with whom he continued for many years.

In 1906 after a brief connection with two other firms he went with one of Chicago's oldest receiving houses, that of J. H. Dole & Co., and remained with this firm ever since, always covering the state of Iowa and part of the time Illinois.

During his 40 years as traveling representative Mr. Christie made the acquaintance of nearly every grain dealer in Iowa and had more personal friends in that state than any other grain man.

He was always welcome, not only for the information he imparted, but on account of his sterling character. His manner was invariably urbane, smiling and cheerful. He was highly esteemed for his willingness to aid his fellow man that was the sincere expression of his own character, and earnest desire to be of service.

He is survived by the widow, one son, James G. Christie, and three daughters, Mrs. Mary Jones, Edith Christie, and Margaret D. Nettleton of Cleveland, O.

The wheat situation is strong from the European viewpoint as expressed in the Liverpool quotations. The domestic North American situation is weak as expressed by the daily sagging of the market at Chicago under hedging sales after Liverpool has closed for the day. Europe must buy much wheat in 1930-31, and the important question is: will the foreigners follow the advances with bids? If the Farm Board and the Canadian Pool put enough wheat on the market to create a natural break the foreigners will come in and buy on the following advance, creating a bull market; but if convinced that the price level is artificially sustained the psychology of the foreign buyers should keep them out of the market on bulges, creating a dragging bear market.



W. M. Christie, Chicago, Ill., Deceased

Scales-- Their Installation and Maintenance

Address by J. A. Schmitz, Weighmaster, Chicago Board of Trade,
Before Illinois Grain Dealers Ass'n

Very early in the history of mankind we find the scale used as a symbol to depict Justice; "honest weight" meant "just weight," neither too much nor too little. A just weight was one that gave the exact value of the thing weighed within the limits for accuracy of both scale and weights. While the jewelers and money dealers were using the scale in their commercial transactions, the philosophers and priests made use of the balance and the weights in an allegorical way to illustrate the measurement of things spiritual and moral. Special emphasis was placed on the fairness of the weighings and on the correctness of the balance for we have from ancient literature the following:

"I have not taken from the balance."

"I have not nullified the plummet of the scale."

The quotation frequently made that a false weight is an abomination to the Lord, finds ready acclaim even in this busy prosaic age.

It may be somewhat surprising that so little progress in weighing was made during all the years that have followed its first use. However, a scale is a machine and therefore its progress had to await the coming of the machine age. The first written historical record which we have of the process of weighing is in the Bible in the story in which Abraham purchased a burial place for his wife, Sarah, from the Sons of Heth for 400 shekels which were weighed in the balance. This shekel was a predetermined weight.

Progress in scales has been so rapid in the last 25 years that often well cared for scales became obsolete before they reached old age. Scales are no longer in the vanguard, they are in the front ranks, for now we have a scale for every need, scales that will weigh, within a small tolerance, the largest locomotive, and scales that are so sensitive that we have difficulty in securing men whose touch is fine enough to operate them. So much for scales.

The Art of Weighing.—Needless to say that good scales are essential to correct weights. However, accurate scales alone do not assure correct weights, for unless certain essential duties are performed in connection with the physical operation of a scale, the weighing results will be unsatisfactory. What these essential duties are, depend upon the commodity that is to be weighed and upon the condition under which the weights are to be obtained. For instance, "Accurate Weight" in the case of grain means the weighing of **all the grain** contained in the car. Should such a car be weighed on a track scale, the tare weight must be as accurately weighed as is the gross, and unless this is so and unless all the grain is first removed from the car, and all the cooping material removed in the process of unloading is returned to the car to assure a correct tare weight, the weight arrived at will not be accurate. What I wish to convey is, that no matter how close the reading of the weight recording mechanism of a scale may be, "correct weight" is not secured unless you perform each of those other essential tasks.

A department of weighing such as is maintained by the Chicago Board of Trade primarily functions to modernize the facilities and to improve the methods used in handling and weighing grain to and from cars, to the end that weights independent of the interests of either party to a transaction will be available for settlement purposes. Plainly, it is the duty of the weighing department chief in regulating the details of his office and employees to see that regulations are adopted and enforced that are requisite to protect all interests concerned. Be it remembered that the shipper by selling his grain on the basis of terminal weights assumes the liability of loss thru possible leakage and theft in transit as well as possible errors, waste and bad practices at the terminal points of weighing. It is the shipper's right therefore to demand the use of modern equipment and modern methods when weighing his grain at points where settlement weights are determined. On the other hand, while a weighmaster is not by any means always irreprehensible in the matter of shortage, he may often be unjustly blamed. A terminal grain weighing bureau may properly be termed a "trouble department" in the sense that it comes in contact

with many of the troubles to which the grain trade falls heir. Many of these troubles, in varying degrees of severity, will always be with us, but the causes of some of them can and ought to be remedied. A discussion, in detail, of all of the various items that have a bearing on weights and weighing would consume more time than is allotted this morning. I do, however, wish to, briefly, touch upon several things I deem especially important, and that is the selection, installation and care of wagon and motor truck scales.

The question often asked, concerning this type of scale: "What is most important, correct installation or proper maintenance and care," is, in reality, not debatable, for unless both of these subjects are handled with equal importance, satisfactory weights are not assured. For while it is true that sometimes well installed, properly located scales will give good weighing results without proper care, and, while it is also true that sometimes the effects of poor installation are in a measure counteracted by careful maintenance and care, provided that the errors in installation are not of a character that preclude accuracy; continued, permanent, satisfactory performance of these scales is not assured unless well selected and properly designed scales are correctly installed, and further that they are carefully maintained.

The most common errors in installation may be briefly classified as follows:

Poor Location.—Scales so located that the scale pits cannot be properly drained. Such scales are subjected, to a much greater extent, to the bad effect of rust, and the maintenance cost is therefore excessive. On the other hand, if in addition to a well drained pit, a shelter shed or other covering is provided for the scale, and the main bearings are packed with grease, its life will be greatly prolonged and its continued accuracy will be very much extended. The maintenance cost of such a scale will be reduced to the minimum of the actual wear of the scale parts, and the effect of rust will become a minor rather than a major matter.

Inadequate Foundation.—Much has been said and written about the need of adequate foundations, and yet, it would appear that in spite of the many admonishings concerning this important item there is still a tendency to underrate the importance of solid foundations, carried down to or below the frost line. Then, too, the matter of providing a solid base upon which to place the scale beam and its fixtures is another item that is all too often overlooked. Let it be emphasized here, that solid unyielding bases must be provided for all scale parts, otherwise permanent accuracy cannot be expected.

Improper Settings and Poor Workmanship in Assembling.—Just as the level of the levers is important, so is also the plumb of their connections indispensable to the accuracy of scales. Careless installation and setting of scales make for inaccurate weights. The best type and make of scales will not weigh accurately unless all the parts are properly assembled.

Lack of Care and Maintenance.—All scales, irrespective of manufacture or kind, must be accorded a certain amount of care and attention. All too often scales are almost entirely neglected, it being assumed that, when installed, they will continue to function practically until the end of time, and such items as cleaning and inspecting the various scale parts and platforms are left for the too infrequent visits of the scale inspector. Accumulations of dirt hasten rapid deterioration of the scale parts.

Automatic Scales.—I take it that a large number of shippers are using automatic scales to weigh grain into cars. I believe I can say, without fear of contradiction, that unless the instructions compiled by the makers of automatic scales are conscientiously followed, the results of the weighing thereon will be unsatisfactory no matter how adequate the installation of the scale may be. Such instructions include the following procedure: Keep all parts of the scale clean, and free of obstructions. See that the scale is in balance. Check the scale weights to be certain that the amount of weights on the hanger, or in the weight box, corresponds with the size of the drafts to be weighed; and make a permanent record of their number and value. Read, and record in a bound book, the figures on the automatic

register. After starting the weighing, check the setting of the scale by weighing several drafts. In fact, the proper setting of the scale should be ascertained at least four times during the weighing of each car. Check the stream of grain from scale to car on each load to be certain that all of the grain weighed reaches the car. So much for automatic scales.

Motor Trucks.—Unlike wagons, motor trucks carry 75 per cent of their gross loads on their rear axles. Therefore, a scale designed expressly for wagon weighing is inadequate for motor truck weighing. Obviously, the concentration of so much of the load on one end of the scale causes overloading well beyond the rated capacity of the scale parts supporting that end. This condition is augmented by the impact that results from starting and stopping motor truck while it is on the scale. In consequence, I would strongly advise shippers to give some thought to replacing their present wagon scale if it is being used for weighing motor trucks of the heavier type.

Testing of Scales.—The scale should be tested with KNOWN weight of an amount equal to 10 per cent of its capacity. An experienced scale man should be employed to do this testing who will, of course, test the scale both loaded and empty. While the scale inspector is at the elevator, it would be an opportune time for the weighman to secure, first hand, some helpful instruction on the care of scales.

In conclusion, let me say that like care in the selection, installation and maintenance, should be given all other scales in so far as the suggestions made are applicable to them.

Laboring Under a Delusion.—Legge

Over radio station WRC at Washington Alexander Legge on July 3 said:

"A considerable number of persons are laboring under the delusion that thru some mysterious process, the surpluses of agricultural commodities, no matter how large, can be disposed of abroad without interfering with that portion of the commodity that is consumed in the domestic market. All information we have on the subject tends to discredit the possibility of any such solution along this line.

"Nearly every country in the world has regulations prohibiting dumping of wheat on them. Of this we cannot complain as our own country has a similar law covering the same proposition. The answer is an adjustment of production to the end that it more nearly conforms to the potential domestic demand.

"The more completely the producers can organize into units for collective action, the more quickly will we attain the desired end."
—[An iridescent dream.—Ed.]

Price Fixing an Expensive Lesson

Former Pres. Calvin Coolidge made a sage observation in his communication to the New York *Herald-Tribune* July 9 when he said:

"It would certainly be fair and probably wise to defer judgment on the reported actions of the federal farm board until the results are fully matured and they are in a position to reveal what they have done and why they did it. This board is so well supplied with headed business experience that they are entitled to the presumption of having used the best judgment possible in executing the law under existing conditions. The reported use of public money in a direct attempt to steady the market may turn out to have been justified. It did not prevent a decline in cotton and wheat, but it may have lessened it. Possibly it will make a bad matter worse. Buying to steady the market with the expectation of a loss, however, can scarcely be termed speculation, which is trading with the expectation of a profit, but there is one possibility that may turn out to be all important. If at the very outset of its career the action of the farm board demonstrates to the country that even the United States treasury cannot maintain a fixed price for farm produce, while the lesson may be expensive, it will be worth all it costs. We shall learn through experience that that kind of farm relief will not work."

Lisbon, Portugal.—The National Ass'n of Millers suspended work July 10 on account of a shortage of wheat.

What the Farmers Are Thinking and Saying

In order to secure an out in the country slant on what the farmers are thinking and saying about the Agricultural Marketing Act and the work of the Farm Board, the Journal asked a representative number of its correspondents to give, in a sentence, the farmer sentiment toward the Marketing Act and the Farm Board, as expressed to them by their farmer friends. In some few sections there is quite a favorable farm sentiment to pool marketing. But little of it, however, is toward pool marketing of grain, the most of it being toward pool handling of live stock and dairy products.

The following are taken from a few of the replies to the inquiry above referred to: "No good"; "don't think much of it"; "good farmers against it"; "not pleased"; "think it could be made of service"; "unfavorable"; "not much faith in it"; "wouldn't give a d— for it"; "with a little more relief, won't have much to be relieved of"; "those who will talk, inclined to ridicule"; "not at all enthusiastic"; "disappointed"; "if the grain exchanges would help, the Board could do something"; "would have done better without it"; "its a failure"; "disgusted"; "demanding repeal"; "a sad joke"; "have a hopeless job"; "saying little and thinking less"; "remarks unprintable"; "more jobs for the political followers"; "more interested in local farm unions"; "cussing but not discussing"; "their activities have depressed prices", etc.

Some Exact Quotations

The following are a few signed statements made by actual farmers:

"I think farm relief was a pet theory of Mr. Hoover, and at the time, he really thought it was sound. I would rather dismiss the law of supply and demand and dismiss the salaried army of so-called relief workers. I advocate a big cut in taxes and in farm machinery prices."—Jake Horwebel.

"Why is the farmer the only one the law of supply and demand effects? If I sell my corn for \$1.00, the railroads get 10 cents for hauling it and 1 cent commission. When corn goes to 75 cents, why in h— don't it work out 75 cents for me; 7.5 for the railroad and ¾ of a cent for the commission man? Also, why does the Harvester Co. sell its surplus in foreign countries at any old price and charge me \$250 for a grain binder that sold 10 years ago for \$125. You can see from this why I think I am the goat."—J. N. Johnson.

"With wheat selling below \$1 in every North American market, corn the lowest since 1926, and oats since 1922, the entrance of the Federal Farm Board into the domestic market last fall has been a confidence-destroying factor.

"What is the latest plan to remedy the debacle brought on by their now partly discarded folly and pruning shears? Education! The farmers are to be educated to submit to educated pool promoters, to organization by county agents."—E. S. Ogden.

"I suggest that the Board feed the 800,000 unemployed, chicken and dumplings to reduce the surplus poultry and wheat."—R. F. Smalley.

"I know what I am talking about when I say some of my neighbors are in a bad way. They can't raise enough money to pay interest and taxes and are having a hard time to find cash for buying food and feed. They are terribly disappointed with the Farm Board and don't know what to do next or what to expect."—J. W. Miller.

"Up to the present time the Board has been detrimental to the farmer for the reason that they are advertising in the wrong

manner. In the first place they are demanding a greater price which causes buyers to look elsewhere for purchases, and in the second place they are shouting 'over-production' which causes buyers to expect to purchase for less money as supply is most plentiful."—Geo. B. Dixon.

"There are too many theorists who do not know anything practical about the grain business, that are giving out advice. I would not turn my farm or my cattle feeding operations over to a novice and expect anything else but failure. I don't think the next appropriation for the Board will come as easy as did the first one. May its soul rest in peace."—Clinton Richards.

"It's a big joke intended to fool us farmers. Nothing good for us will ever come out of it."—Andrew Lucy.

"A political football. No chance to do anything if they wanted to."—Frank Klosterman.

"In my opinion we would have been better off without the Farm Board."—W. W. Rowland.

Shippers Should Grade Grain

H. F. PRUE, FEDERAL SUPERVISOR, TOLEDO, O.

Within recent years we find the practice of country dealers buying grain by grade rapidly increasing.

The practice of country elevator operators of purchasing grain by grade is three fold in its effect—It gives the producer more money for quality, protects the operator when he must sell it to a terminal market on a grade basis, and encourages the production of grain of high quality. Country shippers know that there is a price for every grade of grain, and that they will receive the price according to the grade of the grain they sell, and for this reason they should familiarize themselves with the grades and grading methods so that they can purchase grain from the farmer on a grade basis. Take advantage of the invitation extended to you to visit your nearest supervision office. The personnel of these offices will be pleased to aid you with grading instructions and helpful literature.

Grain in this part of the country is usually high in moisture at harvest time. Watch your damp grain that it does not become musty and heat. Be on the alert for weevil. A good house cleaning is an excellent eradicator of this pest. Keep the tops of your oat bins from sprouting so that there will be a current of air through the bins, thereby preventing discoloration from fermentation.

When the time comes for shipping your grain, determine as nearly as possible the grade of each car. Draw a sample from all parts with a grain trier so that you will know exactly the kind of grain you are shipping and the grade you should receive. I have seen cars in the Toledo market that contained inferior lots in the load that the shipper honestly could not explain or determine for himself just how the poor quality happened to be loaded into the car with good grain.

Mix your grain thoroughly before loading. Unevenly loaded cars or cars containing grain of varying quality are difficult to sample. It is necessary for a sampler to reprobe certain sections of such cars in order to estimate the amount of inferior grain. Regardless of his ability as a sampler, his estimate may be incorrect and consequently unprofitable for you. In cases where sampling indicates that inferior grain has been concealed in a load the entire car is graded on the basis of the inferior portion. Therefore, if you have a small lot of inferior grain it is to your interest to keep the different qualities separate by means of bulkheads or bags.

Cars that are too heavily loaded, or are not leveled off to permit the taking of a repre-

sentative sample for inspection are a source of trouble and delay at terminal markets. Grade certificates covering such cars are stamped "Heavily Loaded." This notation indicates to the buyer of this car that he must expect some risk in handling. Elevators are often "tied up" awaiting the arrival of an inspector called to reinspect a heavily loaded car as it is being unloaded. "Heavily loaded" certificate cannot be used for an out-bound shipment.

Railroads urge the loading of cars to the load limit. However, their tariffs provide that minimum load requirements are met when grain is loaded to within 24 inches of the car roof. This space permits a sampler to secure a representative sample from the car.

Therefore, in the interest of better inspection and protection to you as dealers in grain, it is suggested that you observe the following:

Equip your elevator office with necessary grading apparatus.

Equip yourself with a knowledge of the grain standards, and their application.

Purchase your grain on the same basis that you sell it—by grade.

Keep your stored grain in condition.

Load your cars with even quality grain not over 24 inches from the roof.

Level the load.

Determine the grade of the grain you are shipping and notify the purchaser that if it does not grade the same or better at destination to request a Federal Appeal.

A Flax Straw factory is to be started at Rapid City, S. D., to make linen from raw material gathered in the United States and Canada.

Carl W. Sims of Frankfort, Ind., has been appointed by the Farmers National Grain Corporation to have charge of its facilities department.

Pool Drops Its Price to 70 Cents

The Canadian wheat pool on July 15 announced a further cut in the price that would be advanced to farmers on wheat handled for them thru the Pool.

When the price was cut to 85 cents June 25 it was supposed this would hold for some time; but it would seem that either the bankers or the provincial premiers lost courage, for the new price is as low as 70 cents, based on delivery of No. 1 at Fort William, Ont.

Seventy cents at Fort William, considering the freight will net the growers in Manitoba 62 cents and in Saskatchewan 57 cents for top grades, but the grain will not grade so high and the net return on the lower grades will be very disappointing.

Have Learned a Lot

After all the fuss, the Farm Relief scheme in the United States has worked down to a willingness to advance certain farmers 85 per cent of the market price. For many years Canadian farmers have been able to get such advances from the private trade or from the Pool. Evidently, from the statements of Mr. Hyde, Secretary of Agriculture, the United States government has given up as unsound and ineffective the idea of direct purchase of wheat. A good deal has been learned by the authorities in the short space of 12 months, but it might have been better if the opinions of those who did not need to learn these particular lessons, because they already understood the conditions of marketing had been sought in the beginning and acted upon. The authorities in the United States are now relying on educating farmers in the limitation of acreage.—*Grain Trade News, Winnipeg.*

condense same, the ventilating means permitting air to enter, means for holding the absorbent material together, said ventilating means comprising a plurality of vertical slats positioned in spaced apart relation at the bottom thereof, the spaces being closed at the top by a plurality of slats from a point substantially adjacent to the horizontal plane of the eave of the crib and extending to the apex of the roof of the crib and auxiliary ventilating means secured thereto.

1,766,142. Transfer Mechanism for Conveyors. Samuel Olson, Oak Park, Ill., assignor to Samuel Olson & Co., Chicago, Ill. The combination of a vertically travelling conveyor with load supporting means disposed at intervals thereon, a transversely travelling conveyor adjacent thereto, provided with flights at regular intervals for positively discharging the load to the load supporting means of the vertical conveyor, means interconnecting the two conveyors for timing said flights in relation to said load supporting means of the vertical conveyor, and means for moving the transverse conveyor for a limited distance in vertical direction in correlation with the load supporting means of the vertical conveyor during transfer of the load.

1,764,510. Grain Treating Machine. Sampson J. Goodfellow, Regina, Sask., assignor to Western Implements, Ltd., Regina. In combination, a stationary horizontally disposed and closed trough-shaped member having a discharge spout at one end thereof, a main shaft extending lengthwise of the member and rotatably mounted in the ends thereof, a grain hopper feeding into the end of the trough member remote from the spout, a powder hopper mounted within the grain hopper and having a perforated bottom, a gate adjustably controlling the discharge of the powder into the grain hopper, means for rotating the shaft, an agitator contained within the lower end of the powder hopper and driven by the shaft, a mixing blade secured to the shaft at the end thereof remote from the discharge spout and within the trough member and a worm secured to the shaft between the blade and the discharge spout and operating within the trough member.

1,766,742. Grain Drier. Jos. Campbell, Milner, B. C. A grain drying device in combination with a grain storage bin comprising, a main distributing pipe consisting of a consecutive series of T-shaped pipe connectors united by nipples of the nature of short lengths of pipe to form a main supply member, each said connector being movable about the axis of main pipe, pipes having a series of small perforations spaced apart and extending throughout their lengths one of pipes being secured to each branch connector and movable with it, whereby a series of pipes disposed in parallelism is made available, main pipe being connected to a source of dry air under pressure, whereby the floor surface of bin may be impinged by a numerous series of spaced air jets and numerous air currents distributed amongst the stored grain to percolate through it and absorb the moisture enclosed therein and whereby perforated pipes may be pivotally raised from the horizontal floor surface to the vertical for the purpose of clearing the bin.

1,767,743. Belt Conveyor Roll and Lubrication System. Jas. T. Coghill, Mishawaka, Ind., assignor to Dodge Mfg. Co. The conveyor rolls are arranged closely adjacent end to end, including an intermediate roll to which other such rolls are relatively inclined; the respective rolls having axles and antifriction bearings to sustain radial load and end thrust mounted on said axles, on which bearings the rolls revolve; the bearings being set inwardly from the roll ends and the axle ends being outside bearings; means supporting the axle ends so as to hold the rolls with their adjacent ends close to one another; axles having grease conduits and rolls having reservoirs into which conduits discharge and through which the grease enters the roll bearings on the inner sides of the bearings; there being grease seals on the outer sides of the bearings; and grease introducing means at roll ends connected with the roll axles at points between the ends of the roll and the adjacent roll

bearings for introducing grease to conduits, including a grease introducing pipe connected with intermediate roll axle and projecting laterally between adjacent roll ends to a readily accessible point; whereby the bearings may be maintained efficiently lubricated and grease may be supplied to the bearings of the individual rolls while they are in position and in operation.

Smut Treating Machine in Cupola of Oklahoma Elevator

An unusual feature is included in the mechanical equipment of the new elevator built at Carnegie, Okla., by the Chickasha Milling Co. to replace the plant that burned last January.

Carnegie territory has been suffering from smut and dealers in this section of Oklahoma have been preaching eradication of the parasite through treatment of seed wheat with copper carbonate. The Chickasha Milling Co. has gone a step farther than the preaching by having A. B. Hickman, who has charge of building and repairing of elevators of its line, provide room in the cupola of the new plant for a smut treating and wheat grading machine, with special bins above and below it. Thus it has provided for maximum efficiency in treating wheat for the farmers.

THE ELEVATOR is studded, iron-clad, 36x24 ft. on the ground, 34 ft. to the square and 52 ft. high over all. Adjacent the north side of the driveway is a 12x14 ft. dust house and cob house. Five-eighths inch rods are used to brace the bins. Flat sheets of metal, laid horizontally, constitute the iron-cladding. The roof and sides are bonded and the siding is grounded at four points to provide protection from lightning.

Twelve bins make up the capacity of the plant, aggregating 16,000 bus. Three of these bins are over the driveway and have spouting to serve wagons and trucks or to return grain thru the dump to the boot for re-elevating. Three more bins are over the work-floor. The remaining six are main bins, extending from the concrete foundation to the square and have hoppers concrete bottoms.

THE DRIVEWAY is provided with a divided dump and trap door opening. A butter-fly valve diverts the grain being dumped to the desired side. A pneumatic truck lift does the dumping, and a rubber hose and take-off is provided from the air-tank to use in inflating truck tires that look

as tho they need an extra shot of ozone.

The leg incloses 140 ft. of 5-ply rubber belt, 14 inches wide. This carries 7x13 inch DP cups set on 14 inch centers. In the basement of the plant is a Western sheller, and this large leg, with wide-cups is provided to handle corn and cob as they come from the sheller. At the same time it gives large elevating capacity for small grain.

IN THE CUPOLA is a Eureka cleaner with capacity for handling 300 bus. per hour, a 10-bu. Richardson automatic scale, and the seed wheat treating and grading machine.

Spouting from the turn-head serves all of these machines. The cleaner discharges cobs, shucks and dust to the dust-house. A special bin is built above the seed wheat treating machine which holds about a truck-load of wheat. In it the grain to be treated is caught, before running thru the machine. Another bin is provided below this machine to catch the grain after it is treated and spout it into the waiting wagon or truck. Two openings with chutes and cut-off valves are provided on the hoppers bottom dust house, for emptying its contents into wagons or trucks that cart cobs and dust back to the farms for fuel.

A 20 h. p. Fairbanks-Morse, inclosed, ball-bearing motor runs all of the machinery in the house, thru a system of belts and shafting. The head-shaft and the main-shaft run on SKF ball bearings. A series of friction clutches cut out or set the machinery in motion. Power is transmitted thru leather belting, except from the jack-shaft in the cupola to the head-shaft, where a chain is used.

A Western man-lift makes all parts of the elevator readily accessible. Fire-barrels and hand extinguishers provide handy facilities for extinguishing fires in their incipency.

This house is one of the line operated by the Chickasha Milling Co. Feeds and coal are side-lines as they are at most of the elevators in this company's line. The house is on the Rock Island railroad. Joe Coker is in charge.

The company thinks so well of the smut machine idea for eradication of the parasite that it has purchased four more of the machines to install at other elevators.

The Calkins Imperial Seed Treater installed in the Chickasha house is one that is coming into general use, and is made by the Calkins Mfg. Co.



Elevator at Carnegie, Okla., of Chickasha Milling Co., Equipped with Smut Treating Machine.

Grain Carriers

Grain loading costs from ships at Baltimore have been cut to 1c a bushel, the same as is now charged for unloading grain from railroad cars at the elevators. A number of grain shippers as well as shipping lines have been waging a fight for the reduction for years. At present between 6,000 and 10,000 bushels a day are being shipped to Baltimore by boats.

Class I railroads of the country in May had a net operating income of \$69,173,825, or a return on their property investments at the rate of 3.78 per cent annually, according to reports just filed with the bureau of railway economics. In the corresponding month of last year class I roads had a net operating income of \$103,577,561, or 5.79 per cent return on their investment.

May and June were the worst opening months of any St. Lawrence season since Montreal achieved her eminent position as the world's grain port. Depression of a serious character has prevailed during this period, but the future is awaited with a large measure of optimism by local shipping interests.

Total deliveries from Montreal this season are 17,093,483 bushels behind last year's figure, while receipts are lower by 16,802,321 bushels to this date.

On and After August 1st the new forms of Bs/L will be required in all cases where Order Notify bills of lading are used. The old forms of Order Notify Bs/L will not be accepted under any conditions with or without a rubber stamp. Those who make shipments on straight Bs/L are advised that the old forms may be used for a reasonable time, when stamped with a rubber stamp reading thus:

"This shipment is tendered and received subject to the terms and conditions of the Company's Uniform B/L, effective August 1, 1930, as provided in Supplement 1 to Consolidated Classification No. 6."

Time Limit for Filing of Claims for Loss, Damage, Injury or Delay

For the purpose of making change necessitated by the amendment of April 23, 1930, to the Interstate Commerce Act, the uniform domestic bill of lading has been amended to provide time limit of nine (instead of six) months for the filing of claims for loss, damage, injury or delay. The time limit has been nine months on export traffic.

Section 2 (b) of the uniform B/L reads as follows, effective August 1, 1930:

"As a condition precedent to recovery, claims must be filed in writing with the receiving or delivering carrier, or carrier issuing this bill of lading, or carrier on whose line the loss, damage, injury or delay occurred, within nine months after delivery of the property (or, in case of export traffic, within nine months after delivery at port of export) or, in case of failure to make delivery, then within nine months after a reasonable time for delivery has elapsed; and suits shall be instituted against any carrier within two years and one day from the day when notice in writing is given by the carrier to the claimant that the carrier has disallowed the claim or any part or parts thereof specified in the notice. Where claims are not filed or suits are not instituted therein in accordance with the foregoing provisions, no carrier hereunder shall be liable, and such claims will not be paid."

This provision of the B/L does not affect the three-year time limit for the filing with the Interstate Commerce Commission of claims for straight overcharge in freight rates.

New Car Distribution Rules

The rules for the distribution of cars for grain loading that were promulgated by the Kansas Public Service Commission recently, have been approved by the Trans-Missouri-Kansas Shippers Advisory Board and may be adopted by the American Railway Ass'n for all states in the Southwest. The new rules as now effective in Kansas follow:

Now on this first day of May, 1930, this matter comes on for reconsideration and order, and the Commission, after carefully reconsidering the matter and being fully advised in the premises, finds that the rules for the distribution of grain cars, herein-after set out, are reasonable and should be established by all common carriers engaged in the intrastate transportation, by rail, of property between points in the state of Kansas.

IT IS THEREFORE BY THE COMMISSION ORDER: That the following rules are hereby found to be reasonable and are established for the distribution of available grain cars at points in Kansas:

I. It is the duty of each and every railroad company operating within the state of Kansas to furnish to any shipper who bona fide makes legal demand therefor, at the time and at the station demanded by such shipper, such number and type of freight cars as the shipper may require for the shipment of grain. To this end the railroad company or companies should make every reasonable possible effort to supply all their customers with all such cars as and when demanded and required.

II. (A) Each shipper of grain shall make written order on the carrier's agent for cars required for the next working day's grain loading, showing the following information:

- (1) Date of order.
- (2) Number of cars required (in units of 40-ton cars), and whether for sacked or bulk grain.
- (3) Probable destinations.
- (4) Number of bushels of grain on hand for immediate loading. (See Note.)
- (5) Name of shipper.

(B) A shipper located on more than one carrier (steam, electric or water), in placing daily order for cars for grain loading, shall give a copy to each carrier, indicating the total number of cars required and the number desired from each carrier.

(C) No shipper of grain shall file (with one or more carriers) orders for more cars than said shipper has grain on hand for immediate loading. (See Note.)

(D) Any shipper must permit the carrier's agent, or any other shipper, to inspect the grain tendered by him for loading, so that it may be ascertained whether the orders placed by said shipper exceed the amount of grain he has on hand for immediate loading. (See Note.)

NOTE.—The term "grain on hand for immediate loading" means grain the shipper desires to load during the next working day, and includes only:

- (1) Grain in an elevator.
- (2) Grain in temporary storage or on the ground on or adjoining the carrier's right of way within the station limits of the station at which the cars are ordered for loading.
- (3) Grain on farms when cars are ordered and grain is tendered to carriers by individual shippers owning such grain.

III. Each shipper of grain shall also furnish the carrier's agent, each Saturday, during the agent's office hours, an estimate of the number of cars (in units of 40-ton cars) desired for grain loading during the succeeding week.

IV. When all orders for any one day's loading at any station cannot be filled, the carrier or carriers shall distribute the available cars on the basis of the ratio of the number of cars ordered by each shipper to the total number of cars ordered by all shippers at that station for immediate loading. (See Note under Rule 2.) When a shipper's pro rata share of the available car supply is a fraction of a car, the fraction shall be carried to his credit and he will be entitled to car supply on basis of the aggregate of such fractional credits.

V. No shipper shall be allotted a greater number of cars on any one day than said shipper can load within 24 hours after the cars are placed for loading: A car placed for loading not later than 10 a. m. must be loaded and billing instructions tendered to carrier's agent before the close of his hours of business of the day on which it is placed, failing which, such car will be charged against the shipper's allotment as an addi-

tional empty for each succeeding day held for loading or for billing instructions.

VI. Cars loaded through an elevator or loaded from wagon or by power loading equipment shall be charged against the elevator or other shipper whose equipment is used in loading said cars.

VII. In case of any dispute, dissatisfied shippers shall report all facts immediately to the District Manager, Car Service Division, American Railway Association, in writing, copy thereof to be sent to the Commission and to the carrier's agent. In case the decision of the representative of the Car Service Division is unsatisfactory to any shipper, appeal may be made to the Commission. The Commission shall give prompt attention to such appeals, and settle and determine same within the shortest time compatible with the proper presentation of the facts.

VIII. Each shipper of grain shall keep on file data supporting his orders for cars. All such data shall be subject to inspection by an agent of the Commission or of the carrier, and in the event any shipper is found to have filed a fraudulent order for cars, the Commission will, after investigation, authorize the carrier to withhold cars from such shipper for a period not exceeding thirty days for the first offense and for a period not exceeding sixty days for each succeeding offense.

I. C. C. Activities

In I. & S. 3130, south western rates, the I. C. C. found the proposed cancellation of commodity rates on dried beans and peas in car loads, between points in the southwest and from points on and east of the Miss. and Mo. Rivers and to destinations in Missouri and Kansas not justified as to the edible varieties, and not justified as to the inedible varieties in so far as increases would result, without prejudice to the establishment of rates not exceeding column 27.5 on the inedible varieties of cow peas, soya beans, and velvet beans in carloads, and column 32.5 on the edible varieties. The edible varieties, however identified in the western classification as dried beans and peas not indexed by name are to take a 40,000 lb. minimum.

The Commission in a supplemental report in 4844, the bill of lading case has disapproved the use of bills of lading with carbonized backs, intended for use in making office memoranda, receipts, etc. Use of such bills, the report says, is not compliance with the law, and carriers should reject them.

In 21991, Shores Mueller Co., against the C. R. I. & P., et al., the I. C. C. allowed reparation of \$100.50 on one carload of mineral mixture for live stock feeding. A rate of \$1.185 was applied, later reduced to 85 cents and this formed the basis for the award.

In I. and S. 3488, the Commission has suspended, from July 10 until February 10, schedules in Supplements 3, 4 and 7 to C., R. I. & P. I. C. C. C-11936. The suspended schedules propose to restrict the routing on grain, grain products and seeds transited at points on the Rock Island so as not to apply when destined to California points over certain intermediate carriers.

New Complaints

23601. T. B. Hord Grain Co., Central City, Neb., vs. C. & N. W. et al. Unreasonable rates and charges, corn, California Junction, Ia., to Council Bluffs, there stored in transit, and corn shipped out of Council Bluffs, to Columbus, Neb., and to Wilson, Wyo. Asks cease and desist order and reparation.

23617. Bowersock M. & P. Co., Lawrence, Kan., vs. A. T. & S. F. Charges in violation section 6 of act, wheat and mill products, points in Kans., Okla., Tex. and Colo. to Lawrence, there milled in transit and reshipped therefrom to points in Kans., Mo., Ill., Iowa and elsewhere. Asks cease and desist order, rates and reparation.

Grain and Feed Trade News

Reports of new firms, changes, deaths and failures; new elevators, feed mills, improvements, fires, casualties and accidents are welcome.

ARKANSAS

Stuttgart, Ark.—The rice elevator and warehouse mentioned in the June 11 Journal as being contemplated here will soon be a reality. A charter for the incorporation of the Hovels Elvtr. & Storage Co. has been applied for, the incorporators being August Hovels, Jr., J. C. Robbins, Geo. Hammans, W. W. Fuess, C. C. Cox, C. J. Brain and Mike McCuing. The site for the plant has not been selected yet. After the charter is granted a bond issue will probably be created and stock sold. Rice, cotton and commercial products will be handled. The elevator is to be equipped with drying machinery and an up-to-date laboratory for cleaning and testing rice. The grading of rice will be handled by a registered grader.

CALIFORNIA

San Francisco, Cal.—Albers Bros. Milling Co.'s alfalfa mill was damaged by fire June 30; loss, \$5,000. Friction in the grinding machine was given as the cause.

Visalia, Cal.—The Knudsen Creamery Co. will cease shipment of its skim milk and start manufacturing it into powdered chick feed, for which purpose the company is erecting a 28x100 foot building. I. N. Voorhees is manager.

Sacramento, Cal.—New members of the California Hay, Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n secured during June include: National Mineral Products Co., San Francisco; Live Oak Warehouse Co., Live Oak; DePue Warehouse Co., Williams.

Los Angeles, Cal.—Following are the recently elected officers of the Grain Exchange: Max Viault, pres. (re-elected); J. R. Garvey, vice-pres.; F. E. Devendorf, treas. Directors: E. B. Young, G. R. Strickland, O. H. Blasingham, H. W. Amelung and W. B. Waterman.

San Francisco, Cal.—The State Board of Harbor Commissioners will build an extension to the state grain terminal at Islais Creek, which will provide 100,000 extra square feet of floor space and increase the capacity 50%, and be completed in time for the late crop.

Fresno, Cal.—J. B. Hill, a pioneer grain and hay dealer of California, died late in June, funeral services being held July 1. Mr. Hill was 84 years of age, having moved from Cincinnati, O., to this state over 50 years ago. He retired from active business only three years ago, since which time his business, the J. B. Hill Co., has been carried on by his three sons, Grover, Tom and Walter. He was very active in trade organization work.

San Francisco, Cal.—The San Francisco barley futures market was re-opened on July 7, after being closed for a number of years on account of the uncertainty of government standards and grades in relation to California barley, for trading in the new type of California feed barley adopted recently by the grain com'te of the Grain Trade Ass'n, which, after vainly striving to have a new federal grade established to conform to California grown barley, decided to carry on trading on the basis of a "type" instead of "grades," which does not violate the Grain Standards Act in the opinion of counsel. The new rule provides that unless otherwise specified by the caller, all calls will be for the new type, altho government grades are still open for trading. The seller must deliver in lots of 2,000 centals California grown barley of equal or superior quality to that of the adopted type. No provision is made for inferior qualities at a discount.

Sacramento, Cal.—The California Rice Milling Co., whose mill burned last spring, plans to rebuild.

San Francisco, Cal.—J. K. Smith, vice-pres. and grain operative at this point of the Sperry Flour Co., died, on July 1. Mr. Smith had been associated with the Sperry Co. for 14 years, ever since the absorption by the latter of his flour mills at Creston, Wash. He was made vice-pres. of the company six years ago. Two sons and a daughter survive him.

CANADA

Canora, Sask.—The elevator of the Western Canada Flour Mills Co. burned recently, together with 25,000 bus. of wheat.

Ottawa, Ont.—It is reported that the new Canada Grain Act will probably come into full force Sept. 1, as the Board of Railway Commissioners has so recommended to the authorities here.

Moose Jaw, Sask.—The 2,000,000-bu. addition to the Government elevator at this point will be constructed by the Bennett & White Const. Co., Ltd., the successful bidder for the contract.

Saskatoon, Sask.—Contract for the construction of the Government's 2,000,000-bu. re-inforced concrete additional storage here has been awarded to the Bennett & White Const. Co., Ltd.

Vancouver, B. C.—The new British Columbia Feed Pool is reported to be still considering the question of buying the business and plant here of Buckerfields, Ltd. This was under consideration as long ago as early in May.

Ft. William, Ont.—The Searle Terminal Grain Co. will start construction soon of a 2,000,000-bu. annex to its elevator here, the Barnett-McQueen Co. having the contract. The addition will be completed this summer, and will give the Searle Co. a total capacity of 5,000,000 bus.

Winnipeg, Man.—E. J. Hopkins, treas. of the N. Bawlf Grain Co., Ltd., was found dead in his automobile at his home on July 8, apparently overcome by monoxide gas when starting his car Sunday evening, two days previous. His wife being out of town was the reason for the lateness of the discovery of the fatal accident.

Winnipeg, Man.—The N. Bawlf Grain Co., Ltd., will take over the grain accounts of Solloway, Mills & Co., Ltd., in this city, at Saskatoon, Regina, Moose Jaw, Swift Current, Edmonton, Vancouver and Medicine Hat. The end of the Solloway, Mills organization followed the conviction of the two principals by Calgary courts on charges involving stock transactions.

Ottawa, Ont.—John Rayner, who has been employed for several years by the grain inspection dept. at both Winnipeg and Edmonton, Alta., has been appointed sec'y to the Board of Grain Commissioners of Canada, and will take over F. J. Rathbone's duties, the latter having been appointed assistant grain commissioner several months ago but who has been carrying on the work of sec'y.

Ft. William, Ont.—The 1,600,000-bu. annex to N. M. Paterson & Co.'s terminal elevator here will be 290x121 feet, 90 feet high, consisting of 10 large and 10 small storage bins. It will be of re-inforced concrete and will be erected on the landward side of the present terminal. With the completion of this addition the Paterson Co. will have a total storage capacity of about 4,000,000 bus. It will be fed by 109 country elevators controlled and operated by the Paterson Co. thruout the grain provinces of Canada.

Vancouver, B. C.—Contract for the 2,000,000-bu. addition to Harbor Board Elvtr. No. 1 has been let to the Carter-Halls-Aldinger Co. It will be of re-inforced concrete construction, consisting of 75 main bins, 56 interspace bins and four outerspace bins. The addition to this elevator, which is leased to the Pacific Terminal Elvtr. Co., Ltd., will be completed this fall.

COLORADO

Yuma, Colo.—Ambrose Blach is building an 8,000-bu. elevator on his farm near here, to be power equipped, for the storing of his 1930 crop of wheat.

Wray, Colo.—The Jennings & Roller Grain Co.'s elevator here burned on July 10; covered by insurance. The elevator was about empty at the time.

Yuma, Colo.—An exhaust fan and other repairs have been made by the Shannon Grain Co. here, and the Yuma Farmers Milling Co-op. Co. has installed a York Hyatt Roller-Bearing Boot, all of this equipment being purchased from the York Fdry. & Engine Wks.

ILLINOIS

Dawson Park (Stockland p. o.), Ill.—The Dawson Park Elvtr. Co. is the successor of the Dawson Park Grain Co. here.

Allison (Vincennes, Ind., p. o.), Ill.—Ura Seegar, elevator operator of West Lebanon, Ind., has leased the elevator at this point.

Rantoul, Ill.—Victor W. Gustafson is now associated with Elmer Swanson in the grain, coal and implement business at the McCullough Bldg. and elevator.

Alpha, Ill.—The Ophiem Grain Co. has leased the Alpha Grain Co.'s elevator here, taking possession July 1. Reuel Gustus, of Ophiem, has been put in charge.

State Line (Dennison p. o.), Ill.—The elevator here has been leased by Ura Seegar, of West Lebanon, Ind., who now has a line of seven elevators in Illinois and Indiana.

Charleston, Ill.—Charleston Elvtr. Co. (an old, established business), incorporated; capital stock, \$30,000; incorporators: Arthur E. Craig, Edward Chilton, Harry T. Wright.

Belleville, Ill.—Frank E. Luby, Jr., who has been supt. of the J. F. Imbs Milling Co.'s plant here (which includes an elevator) for the past five years, has resigned, effective Aug. 15.

Streator, Ill.—Streator territory grain dealers will meet at 7:30 p. m., July 24, at the Plumb Hotel, this city. Plans are to be made at this meeting for a big gathering in August.

Empire (Farmer City p. o.), Ill.—We are continuing the T. F. Grady grain business here.—J. E. Grady. [T. F. Grady was accidentally killed on May 26, as reported in the June 11 Journal.]

Ballou (Wilmington p. o.), Ill.—I have changed my elevator machinery from gas to electricity, also put in Clow-Winter Truck Dump. The work was done by Geo. Saathoff.—F. A. Bruns.

New Boston, Ill.—The elevator of G. Ives & Son is being overhauled. The shed back of the main building has been taken down and is being replaced with an office building. Scales are being installed.

Gilman, Ill.—The regular monthly meeting of the grain trade of the Gilman territory was held in this city on July 10, at the I. O. O. F. Hall, where dinner was served at 7 o'clock p. m. A number of matters relative to the handling of the new crop were discussed.

Sterling, Ill.—Our new elevator is now in use. It is a 30,000-bu. house, all concrete, with G. E. power equipment. We are located on the C. B. & Q. R.—Sterling-Rock Falls Co-op. Mkt. Ass'n, F. W. Yarde, mgr.

Aledo, Ill.—Glenn Gilliland has been appointed manager of the Farmers Grain & Coal Co.'s elevator, succeeding Frank E. Terry, who has resigned after serving 10 years as manager. The change was effective July 1.

Chatsworth, Ill.—The grain trade of the Chatsworth territory was scheduled to hold its regular monthly meeting July 22, at the Chatsworth Hotel, this city, at 7 p. m. Matters relative to handling the new crop were to be discussed.

Virden, Ill.—The Virden Grain Corp. and the Virden Grain & Feed Co. have merged into a new company known as the Virden Grain Co., organized in compliance with the Farmers National Grain Corp. Gregory Clemmons is manager of the new company, which will carry a general line of seeds also.

Momence, Ill.—The Whole Grain Wheat Co. has started the erection of a 47 x 87 brick building, to be ready for occupancy this fall. Machinery will be installed for the manufacture of the different products made by this company. The company plans to add to the equipment as rapidly as business demands.

Forest City, Ill.—B. F. McFadden & Sons have discontinued their grain business at this place, and John Pemberton, who has been associated with the McFaddens for many years, will continue the business for the Turner-Hudnut Co., of Pekin, which has taken over the business. The elevator has a capacity of 40,000 bus.

Saidora, Ill.—B. F. McFadden & Sons announce that they have dissolved partnership in the grain business at Havana, Ill., and various stations, but that they will continue to buy grain at Saidora under the name of the E. T. McFadden Grain Co. McFadden & Sons operated at Forest City, Havana, Bishop, New Holland, Kilbourne, Teheran, Atterberry, Biggs and Saidora.

Delavan, Ill.—We have purchased the three elevators in Delavan and the one at Winkel Station (Delavan p. o.) from the Wayne-Culbertson Grain Co. We expect to take down one in Delavan. This gives us Delavan, Brownwood, Holmes Siding and Winkel stations, which will all be operated from the Delavan office under one management.—W. C. Bishop, sec'y and mgr., Farmers Elvtr. Co.

Greenview, Ill.—Ill health in my family prevented me from rebuilding the Beggs & Hatch elevator here, and I will not engage in the grain business at Greenview until time to handle the coming corn crop, if then. In view of the situation in my family, I will be out of touch with the grain business for a few months.—Claude W. Hatch. [It had been reported that this elevator would be rebuilt.]

Chadwick, Ill.—An attempt to blow up Henry Weber's grain elevator here was made on July 2, the explosion of the dynamite bomb rocking the village, breaking some of the elevator and office windows and blowing a small door from its hinges. It was rumored that the blast was in retaliation for the seizure of 4,000 gallons of alcohol near Clinton, Ia., Mr. Weber being suspected of giving the information leading to the seizure.

Dalton City, Ill.—The A. E. Staley Co. is building a new elevator here to replace the old one (which has just been taken down) bot from the heirs of John Upendahl, one of the leading grain buyers of central Illinois for many years. It is hoped to have the new house completed in time for the last of the oats crop but early enough for soy beans—by the middle or latter part of August. It will be an up-to-date frame structure, much of the timber from the old building going into the new one, much excellent, heavy, white pine timber being in the old building, and will be designed for fast, economical handling. The capacity will be 20,000 bus., and the grain will be moved into the Staley Co.'s big elevator in Decatur as fast as it can be loaded out. Power will be supplied by a diesel engine.

Monmouth, Ill.—Ralph Wells, Inc., incorporated; capital stock, 1,000 shares of no par value; incorporators: Ralph Wells, Chas. Cannell, Ed Glenn. This is the incorporation of an old established firm, effected to handle an expanding business. A wholesale as well as retail business will be carried on. The South Third St. elevator here has been purchased from C. R. Lewis, and improvements, including a truck dump, will be made; also an elevator at Gerlaw has been leased. With the addition of these two elevators the company will operate six houses in Warren County—two at Cameron, one at Phelps, one at Ormonde and the Monmouth and Gerlaw elevators.

CHICAGO NOTES

Recent new members of the Board of Trade include G. K. Worms.

Lamson Bros. & Co. expect to move into the new Board of Trade Bldg. soon, where they will occupy offices on the 22nd floor.

Herbert E. Austin, cashier for James E. Bennett & Co. for 12 years, died on July 21, from pneumonia, at the age of 36 years. His widow and three children survive him.

Bill Farrell, well known cash representative of Jackson Bros., Boesel & Co., is in the hospital recuperating from a serious operation. He is mending rapidly and hopes to be out in two or three weeks.

The directors of the Board of Trade gave the Farmers National Grain Corp. formal approval to deal in cash grain on the board, at their weekly meeting held July 15. George Milnor and J. M. Chilton are the corporation's registered members of the exchange.

The Farmers National Grain Corp. has enlarged its office quarters here, taking in the whole tenth floor of the Fisher Bldg., which is being remodeled for this purpose. Carl W. Sims of Frankfort, Ind., has been put in charge of the facilities dept. of the corp.

The Board of Trade has proved to be an "Indian giver." It gave its old bell, the city hall bell at the time of the great fire, to the Chicago Historical Society, since the new building was equipped with electrical bells, but it takes the sound that only the old-timer can produce to be heard above the roar and din, so the Board of Trade has borrowed back its gift.

The Board of Trade Post of the American Legion will send its drum and bugle corps to the national convention of the Legion at Boston in October, it is announced by Commander Jack Fisher. The post took an important part in the welcome to Rear Admiral Richard E. Byrd, on July 11, when the explorer visited Chicago. The drum and bugle corps stationed in front of the new Board of Trade Bldg. sounded the flourishes and then the admiral's call, to which the admiral responded snappily as his automobile parade rounded the corner of Jackson boulevard into La Salle st. The post sent a telegram of congratulation to Admiral Byrd at the Press Club luncheon which read as follows: "Chicago Board of Trade Post of the American Legion heartily welcomes you to Chicago and expresses the sincere belief that your many patriotic services to your country will have due recognition in history."

INDIANA

Elizabethtown, Ind.—W. H. Newsom's elevator and feed warehouse burned recently.

Edinburg, Ind.—The Edinburg Community Mill has just installed molasses feed equipment. The mill has a capacity of 5,000 pounds per hour.

Berne, Ind.—The Berne Grain & Hay Co. recently installed a large hammer mill and feed mixer, replacing machinery lost in the fire about the middle of April.

Richmond, Ind.—W. B. McKee has been transferred by the Muff Coal & Grain Co. from its plant in Liberty to its local plant on account of the illness of H. H. Muff, who had charge here.

Harrodsburg, Ind.—The old feed mill here, owned by Fred Thrasher, burned at midnight, Saturday, July 12; loss, \$3,500; but little insurance. The fire is thot to have been of incendiary origin.

Falmouth, Ind.—The elevator of Hadley Clark was destroyed by fire recently. Loss \$15,000.

Chili, Ind.—The Chili Roller Mills are now operating again after being closed for several months while new machinery was being installed, including an electric hammer mill and feed grinder. Messrs. Myers and Smith are the proprietors.

Dale, Ind.—The local mill of the former Wallace Milling Co. has been bot by J. Winkler & Sons at the reported price of \$1,500. The new owners have filed incorporation papers as J. Winkler & Sons, with capital stock \$5,000.

Flat Rock, Ind.—The Martin Nading Co.'s elevator here burned early July 13; loss, \$32,000; partly insured. The loss included 8,000 bus. of new wheat in the elevator and 1,200 bus. that had been loaded into a freight car. The office of the elevator was saved.

Liberty, Ind.—Arnold Thomas, who has been manager of the Muff Coal & Grain Co.'s plant at Fountain City for the past two years, has been transferred to the Liberty plant, succeeding W. B. McKee, who has been transferred by the company to Richmond.

Evansville, Ind.—Mead Johnson, baby food manufacturer of this city, has purchased the Kelley River and rail terminals on the Ohio River here, to be completed this year. It is expected that a great deal of grain will be shipped by boat and barge to southern markets.—W. B. C.

Shelbyville, Ind.—Clarence D. Cutsinger, well known grain man, has been appointed general supervisor of 22 grain elevators owned or leased by the Central States Elvtr. Corp. Mr. Cutsinger managed the Martin Cutsinger Grain Co.'s elevator here (recently bot by the corp.) for 13 years.

Montpelier, Ind.—The Hoosier Grain Co., whose elevator at Greentown (leased from the Studabaker Grain & Seed Co.) burned recently, has purchased Arnold & Engeler's elevator here, retaining Joe White as manager. The Hoosier Co. owns elevators at Bluffton, Yoder, Van Buren and Keystone, also.

Stonebluff, Ind.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co., of Veedersburg, has leased the Jones Bros' elevator here, which is one of a line of elevators owned and operated by the Jones Co. Freeman Knowles, manager of the Veedersburg elevator, will have charge of the new business and has put Jesse Gross in as local manager.

Edinburg, Ind.—Extensive repairs are being made at the Cutsinger elevator. A transformer to take care of a large motor is being installed. After harvest the company will motorize both buildings. Supt. Samuel Quier injured his shoulder while at work and in consequence carried his arm in a sling for a time.

Wilmot (r. d. Pierceton), Ind.—James Stump's waterpower mill here, said to be the oldest mill in the state, burned at 7:30 p. m., July 7; loss, \$7,000; partly insured. The mill had been in operation continuously since its erection in 1852 until this summer, when it was closed down for a time for repairs. It will not be rebuilt.

Huntingburg, Ind.—The mill and elevator of the defunct Wallace Milling Co., recently bot by the Dubois County Farm Buro, have been put in first-class condition and reopened. New machinery, including a hammer mill with a 60-h.p. motor and a feed mixer, has been installed. A number of farmers are managing the plant.

Letts, Ind.—Four trustees have been appointed to handle the business of the elevators located at this point, at Burney, and at Williamstown and Sandusky (both of which are r. d. from Greensburg), all in Decatur County, by a trust deed filed in the county recorder's office on July 3. The document, which was executed by Emma Reimann, of Shelbyville, and John McCammon, of Letts, sets out that these two parties are in debt for various amounts which they are unable to pay at present and that the conveyance is made to facilitate the settling of the firm's affairs. It is reported that the Central States Grain Corp. is back of these elevators, also that the corp. may purchase them.

Shelbyville, Ind.—The seven elevators in Shelby and Decatur counties operated by the receiver for the Wm. Nading Grain Co. will be used as depositories for grain sold to the Central States Grain Ass'n, under a contract signed by the receiver, Herbert Deprez. It is reported that the ass'n contemplates buying these elevators.

Indianapolis, Ind.—The Central States Elvtr. Corp. has announced elevator purchases and leases at the following Indiana towns: Manila, Fountaintown, Rays Crossing, Morristown, Fairland, Shelbyville, Montezuma, Rockville, North Grove, Amboy, Clarks Hill, Scircleville and Huntingburg. Other purchases are expected to be made soon. It is reported that a large terminal elevator in this city, having a capacity of 1,000,000 bus., has been leased by the corp.

IOWA

Griswold, Ia.—The Dow, Hale & Lerigo elevator has just been treated to a coat of paint.

Sergeant Bluff, Ia.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. is going to paint the inside of its office.—Art Torkelson.

Akron, Ia.—The feed mixing business of the Akron Mill has outgrown its equipment and new machinery has been installed.

Whittemore, Ia.—The directors of the Whittemore Elvtr. Co. recently voted to renew their charter for another 20 years.—Art Torkelson.

Galva, Ia.—The damage to the Farmers Union Elvtr. Co.'s house by fire (reported in the May 14 Journal) has been repaired by the Younglove Engineering Co.

Des Moines, Ia.—The Western Grain Dealers Ass'n held a district meeting at Sac City on July 15, at Ft. Dodge on the 16th, Algona the 17th and Grundy Center the 18th.

Shell Rock, Ia.—James T. Parsons, of Chester, Ia., has bot Adrian Chittenden's interest in the Shell Rock Grain & Milling Co. G. W. Apfel is the senior member of the firm.

Griswold, Ia.—Turner Bros. have installed a 20-ton scale at their elevator and also a new motor to replace the one damaged by fire late in June. They added a new air dump some time ago.

Harlan, Ia.—The Harlan City Roller Mills has had steel siding put on the outside of its elevator and paint applied to the inside. A new grinding roll for the grinding of corn for chick feed has been added to the equipment.

Sheldon, Ia.—A joint com'ite of farmers from Lyon, Sioux, Osceola and O'Brien counties has been organized to promote a commercial feed mixing plant and grain terminal here, which has been under discussion since early spring.

Estherville, Ia.—Jones & Co., feed and coal dealers, have leased the B. B. Anderson Co.'s north elevator and will convert it into a feed mill having a capacity of 300 bus. per hour. Work is now in progress putting in foundations for the machinery.

Oskaloosa, Ia.—The Wake Feed Mills employees and their families were entertained at a picnic dinner, on the last Sunday in June, by Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Wake, 65 being present. The mills are located at Oskaloosa, Ottumwa, Keota and What Cheer.

Conrad, Ia.—The Conrad Farmers Grain Co. has extended its office to allow more space for storage and has reshingled the entire structure. A cement and lime storage room has also been added, replacing the old building used for this purpose.

Mt. Auburn, Ia.—We bot the elevator at Mt. Auburn and will take possession at once. We are installing a new 15-ton Fairbanks Truck Scale. We will handle a full line of merchandise except lumber.—J. M. Piper, pres., Piper Grain & Milling Co., (headquarters Cedar Rapids, Ia.).

Marietta, Ia.—The grain elevator owned by Lloyd Rubenbauer, of Albion, the coal sheds and part of the stockyards burned at 1:30 a. m., July 4; loss, \$5,000; partly insured. About 1,000 bus. of oats and a quantity of coal were burned. The owner is undecided as to rebuilding.

Prairie City, Ia.—John D. Geurts, Jr., formerly of Pella, has bot an interest in the feed mill here and will be associated with D. J. Wagaman, the business being operated under the name of the Prairie City Feed Mill, Wagaman & Geurts, proprietors. A new feed grinder and a mixer will be installed.

Pocahontas, Ia.—The Quaker Oats Co. has purchased the two elevators here leased by Davis Bros. & Potter. D. M. Basler, local manager for Davis Bros. & Potter, has been transferred to the plant at Denhart (Corwith p. o.), Ia., and will move there in the near future.—Art Torkelson, with Lamson Bros. & Co.

Ft. Dodge, Ia.—The Christensen Grain Co., with offices in the Snell Bldg., this city, is a new company formed early in July, and Geo. Christensen, a grain broker here for years, is the active manager. A general grain brokerage and consignment business will be carried on, the same as was operated under the name of Geo. Christensen.

Sioux City, Ia.—Grain Exchange members, employes of grain firms, their families and friends enjoyed the annual picnic of the exchange on the afternoon of July 15 at the Riverside Boat Club. The grown-ups had a golf tournament and the children a race program, followed by a picnic dinner at 6 o'clock and dancing in the evening.—A. T.

Council Bluffs, Ia.—Construction of the 250,000-bu. addition to the Burlington Elvtr., leased to the Flanley Grain Co., started on July 3, when the first piles were driven. The addition will be about 150 feet west of the present structure. Plans call for three shifts of men working the full 24 hour day, after the piling is completed, in order for the Burrell Engineering & Const. Co. to complete the structure this fall. W. E. Brighton is manager of the Flanley elevator.

Albert City, Ia.—The annual statement of the Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co., dated Apr. 30, shows a bank balance on that date of \$7,652.91. Gerhard Larson, manager, writes: "A good share of this profit was made because we carried 35,000 bus. of oats hedged and received a good carrying charge. We now are organized so that we pay dividends to non-stockholders as well as stockholders, so that all who do business with us will receive benefit. We feel rather proud of the fact that we have not lost any money on book accounts since this company started in 1925. We are planning on more storage space."

Gladbrook, Ia.—Wm. G. Schneckloth has sold his stock in the Gladbrook Consolidated Grain & Lbr. Co. to Geo. E. Conant and J. O. King, and retires from the business in the latter part of July. He becomes owner of the 246-acre farm which Messrs. Conant and King purchased from the Whannel Estate a few weeks ago. Mr. Schneckloth has owned the controlling interest in the corp. since he consolidated his business with the Farmers Co-op. Co. three years ago, and has been the active manager since that date. The directors of the former farmers company, which failed soon after the World War, took over the plant to protect their own interests (which amounted to nearly \$70,000) and managed the business for a number of years and finally consolidated with the Schneckloth business and are now members of the corp.

Manson, Ia.—Arthur Hakes, associated with the grain business in Manson for the past 30 years, until the last year when he moved to Nemaha, died at his home there July 12. Mr. Hakes was born in Illinois about 55 years ago. There he married Miss Dorothy Steiner. One son, Claude, was born to this marriage. Over 30 years ago the family came to Manson, Mr. Hakes becoming manager of the Western Elvtr. Co. Later he purchased the elevator on the site of the present Davis Bros. & Potter plant, A. M. Nelson became his partner and they built the present elevator and office. After selling to Nelson his partner, Mr. Hakes interested Davis Bros. & Potter in erecting a large elevator at Weiston, which he operated. Later, Mr. Nelson sold to Davis Bros. & Potter and Mr. Hakes returned to the elevator as manager. Last summer Mr. Hakes went to Nemaha to go into the grain business there. In 1919 Mr. Hakes was married to Miss Edna McElroy, of Rockwell, Ia.

Council Bluffs, Ia.—A. A. Nixon & Co., of Omaha, has bot the Council Bluffs Flour & Feed Co. from the J. V. Bass Co., of Marshalltown. The feed department will be enlarged. H. H. McCulloch, of Minneapolis, has been appointed manager of the plant.

Mt. Vernon, Ia.—Eggland Farms are constructing an elevator in their feed grinding building, built last summer, due to the growth of their chick feed business that was only started this spring. Bins will be built in the second story for storage of grain both before and after grinding, and a bin for feed after it is mixed. The coarse grain can be unloaded from truck and sacked from the bins after it is ground and mixed, facilitating the handling and mixing of the feeds and increasing the capacity of the plant.

KANSAS

Mt. Hope, Kan.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. has installed a Boss Airblast Car Loader.

Abilene, Kan.—The Security Flour Mills Co. has rodged its elevator for lightning protection.

Hugoton, Kan.—H. V. Parker has installed in his elevator Dodge-Timken Bearings, bot from the White Star Co.

Riverdale, Kan.—Installation of a feed grinder this fall is contemplated by the Weaver Grain Co.—R. I. Weaver.

Greensburg, Kan.—The Robert Bailey Grain Co. recently added to its equipment a Strong-Scott Pneumatic Truck Lift.

Garden City, Kan.—The local elevator of the Garden City Co-op. Co. has added two SKF Ball Bearings to its equipment.

Atchison, Kan.—The Lukens Milling Co., whose plant includes an elevator, has just erected a brick addition to its office.

Paola, Kan.—J. D. Buchman, owner of a seed and feed store, has bot J. Carter Fowler's elevator and has taken possession.

Haysville, Kan.—We contemplate adding to our storage capacity this fall or winter.—H. J. Peebler, Haysville Elvtr. & Supply Co.

Dighton, Kan.—The Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. & Merc. Ass'n's new 150,000-bu. concrete elevator has been completed and is receiving grain.

Ford, Kan.—The Security Elvtr. Co. (headquarters Hutchinson, Kan.) recently installed in its local elevator a Kewanee Truck Dump.

Westfall, Kan.—Lester Twibbell, manager of the Wyatt Grain Co.'s elevator, was recently caught in a belt, thrown into the elevator engine and killed.

Pretty Prairie, Kan.—Oil and gasoline has been added to the sidelines of the Pretty Prairie Co-op. Grain Co. A bulk station for these products has been installed.

Randall, Kan.—A new boot and other repairs have been put in at the Randall Farmers Union's elevator here, the purchase being made from the York Fdry. & Engine Wks.

Moscow, Kan.—The Security Elvtr. Co. has installed in its local elevator a 2-h.p. and a 7½-h.p. Fairbanks-Morse Motor and Curtis Compressor, furnished by the White Star Co.

Oberlin, Kan.—The Oberlin Roller Mills, H. Q. Banta owner, burned on July 9; loss, \$45,000; partly insured. The capacity of the mill was 100 barrels and it was operated by electricity.

Basehor, Kan.—J. C. Heinly's elevator here burned at 10:30 p. m., July 4; loss, \$5,600; partly insured. The elevator was empty at the time. Sparks from a Fourth-of-July fireworks display is thot to have caused the fire.

Little River, Kan.—The Burke Grain Co. has let the contract for the erection of a concrete elevator here, that will give the company a total capacity of approximately 250,000 bus. The house is to be completed by Aug. 30.

Saxman, Kan.—The Saxman Mills Co. (controlled by the Central Kansas Milling Co., of Lyons, Kan.) mill and elevator burned on July 6; loss, about \$200,000; about 35,000 bus. of wheat burned also. It is reported that the elevator will be replaced but that the mill, which had been idle several years, probably will not.

Wichita, Kan.—The Public Terminal Elvtr. Co.'s 400,000-bu. addition, operated by Sam P. Wallingford Grain Corp., is completed and receiving the new crop.

Joy (Greensburg p. o.), Kan.—The local elevator of the Security Elvtr. Co. has added to its equipment by the installation of a Kewanee Truck Dump.

Liberty, Kan.—The grain elevator here formerly used by the Farmers Co-op. Co. is being used this summer by the N. Sauer Milling Co., of Cherryville, which is buying all kinds of grain at the elevator, J. R. Laddie having charge.

Morganville, Kan.—On July 1 I started buying grain for myself in my mill building formerly leased to the Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Ass'n. I am favorably located between the Rock Island and the U. P. railroads and can ship by either.—H. H. Stoneback.

Plymouth, Kan.—Hugh Thompson's elevator here burned early Sunday morning, June 29, the fire being discovered by passing motorists. The elevator was practically empty, the owner expecting to start storing the new wheat the following week.

Salina, Kan.—The Salina Terminal Elvtr. Co. has under construction additional storage of 500,000 bus. capacity, which will give the company a total of 1,000,000 bus., the addition consisting of six large tanks and 10 smaller ones. Aug. 20 is the date set for completion. Chalmers & Borton have the contract.

Geuda Springs, Kan.—Otto Bunch, of Webb City, Okla., has been busy repairing his elevator here, which has been closed for over a year, preparatory to operating it on the close of the wheat season and thru the corn season. He has the repair work just about completed and is now in operation as Otto Bunch Grain Co.

Wichita, Kan.—J. J. Mann, sec'y of the Board of Trade, has been appointed (by the state grain inspector's dept.) as registrar for the wheat stored in this city's public elevators for the 1930 season, this office having been first created here last year and Mr. Mann appointed at that time. He will issue receipts for all grain stored here, and the receipts must be returned thru his office before the grain can be taken out.

Castleton, Kan.—E. L. Beauchamp is manager of the Castleton Co-operative Equity Exchange, which was organized last spring to build a new elevator replacing the one the old company lost by fire, last winter. The new company will add coal and feed as sidelines this fall. The elevator, finished just before harvest, is an 18,000-bu. studded house, built by C. I. Erickson. It is fitted with modern equipment thruout, including a Kewanee Steel Truck Lift and Grate, a Fairbanks-Morse 15-h.p. Engine, a 2,000-bu. leg equipped with speed cups, an 8-bu. Richardson Automatic Scale.

Brewster, Kan.—The Farmers Co-op. Ass'n has canceled its contract for the erection of an elevator here, which it hoped to have ready in time for the new crop, because suitable leases could not be obtained from the Rock Island for a site.

Hutchinson, Kan.—The 1930 wheat festival train, ending a five-year wheat improvement program, began its tour of the western Kansas grain area on July 21, over the Santa Fe, starting at Newton and continuing on this railroad until Aug. 2, when it completes its schedule at Salina. Then it will pass over the Rock Island line, starting Aug. 6 at Kanorado and ending in this city on Aug. 13 with the big, all-day festival as the concluding feature of the tour.

Beeler, Kan.—The Farmers Co-op. Grain Supply Co., of this place, has filed suit in Federal Court against B. C. Christopher & Co., headquarters Kansas City, because the latter is alleged to have permitted J. W. King, manager for the co-op. company, to speculate in grain futures without permission of the company and in violation of the rules of the Kansas City Board of Trade. The co-op. company asks that the grain company make up the loss of \$6,250.

Hutchinson, Kan.—Construction is just being completed on 1,000,000 bus. of terminal elevator storage by Geo. E. Gano. The plant is of re-inforced concrete construction with a 32x38-ft. headhouse 186 ft. high, and 24 tanks on 24x100-ft. ground space. J. T. McDowell was the designer and builder. Equipment and handling facilities include a double track loading shed, two loading spouts, double power shovel, two legs with elevating capacity for over 5,000 bus. per hour each, G. E. Motors thruout, tex-rope drives, anti-friction bearings, Eureka Cleaner, Humphrey Man-Lift and other up-to-date equipment. Ace White, a worker at the new elevator recently stepped on a loose board, lost his balance and fell 20 feet from a tar shed. He landed on his feet but fell backwards on the concrete and sprained his back and suffered minor cuts.

LOUISIANA

New Iberia, La.—The Hall Grain Co. has completed a new building, 40x60 feet, and moved the stock feed machinery into it. The mill proper houses the shellers, grinders and sieves.

HAROLD-WALLIS GRAIN CO.

BOARD OF TRADE

Wichita, Kansas

J. R. HAROLD

W. W. WALLIS

Consignments and General Grain Dealers

MARYLAND

BALTIMORE LETTER

W. E. Harris & Son, grain brokers, have announced their retirement from the grain business, effective July 1.

The uptown elevator of the Pennsylvania Railroad, it is reported, will be abandoned to make room for trackage.

Fred E. Joesting, formerly conducting a grain, hay and feed business here, has associated himself with Geo. E. Morrison, grain and hay, a member of the Chamber of Commerce.

The Western Maryland R. R. has put into operation an arrangement at its Port Covington yard to unload either bulk or sack grain from trucks to cars for subsequent movement and unloading into the Port Covington elevator, the labor charge for the use being 1½ cents per bu.

MICHIGAN

Oak Grove, Mich.—R. H. Docking's mill here burned early in the morning of July 10.

Custer, Mich.—Ivan R. Franz, formerly manager of Ben F. Brunke's elevator here, has moved to Howard City.

Ithaca, Mich.—We have bot Chatterton & Son's elevator in this town and will engage in a general elevator business.—Ithaca Elvtr. Co., F. B. Walcott.

St. Johns, Mich.—E. C. Smith, of Ovid, Mich., has purchased the Diamond & Cool elevator here, and Donovan Smith, his son, will have charge of the business.

North Branch, Mich.—The Ralph Webster elevator was entered by thieves recently who broke the combination of the safe but did not succeed in getting to the contents.

Jackson, Mich.—Mr. Malloy has returned to the McLaughlin, Ward Co., after an absence of three years, succeeding Ward E. King as manager, Mr. King having gone to Port Huron.

Nashville, Mich.—The Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co. has added a bean cleaner to its equipment. It will handle 400 bus. of beans per hour. A feed mixer may be installed before fall.

Grand Rapids, Mich.—The Michigan Bean Jobbers Ass'n will hold its regular fall convention in this city, Sept. 10 and 11, at the Pantlind Hotel, this being the first time in many years that this city has entertained the Michigan bean men.

Adrian, Mich.—About 30 grain dealers from Lenawee and Monroe counties, Mich., and northern Ohio attended a dinner at the Lenawee Country Club here on July 8. After the dinner a social evening was enjoyed. L. A. White, of the Cutler-Dickerson Co., was in charge of arrangements.

WICHITA

"The Virgin Wheat Mecca"

long recognized as the leading market of the Southwest. Its facilities are the best and its Board of Trade members are well known for their fair dealing.

If you are a country shipper, miller or exporter you cannot do better in any other market.

Deal With These Board of Trade Members

Blood Grain Co.

Mill Orders—Consignments

Smith-McLinden Grain Co.

Wheat, Coarse Grains, Mill Feeds

James E. Bennett & Co.

Grain Futures, Stocks, Bonds, etc.

Ogren Grain Co.

Grain Merchants

Stevens-Scott Grain Co.

Wheat, Kafir, Milo, Maize, Corn

Adair Grain Co.

Wheat, Corn, Oats, Kafir

A. F. Baker Grain Co.

Corn, Kafir, Milo, Oats, Barley

Wichita Terminal Elevator Co.

Receivers, Shippers—Storage

Sam P. Wallingford Grain Corp.

General Grain Business

C. E. Jones Grain & Elevator Co.

Grain Merchants—Consignments

Southwest Grain Co.

Mill Orders and Consignments

Alma, Mich.—A. H. Gorringer, for the past two years manager of the local elevator of the Michigan Bean Co., has been appointed bean inspector with the Michigan Bean Jobbers Ass'n. His duties will be the inspecting of beans handled by the ass'n elevators in the district, of which Alma is practically the center.

Port Huron, Mich.—Ward E. King, formerly of the McLaughlin, Ward Co., of Jackson, Mich., has been appointed manager of the Michigan Elvtr. Exchange's plant here, succeeding Frank Walcott, who has gone to Ithaca, where, with Minor Walton, he has bot the Chatterton & Son's elevator, as reported in the last number of the Journal.

Pompeii, Mich.—This plant was formerly owned by Chatterton & Son and now is owned and operated by the Pompeii Farmers Elvtr. Co. It is the only plant here. We have all the latest machinery, with hammer mill and feed mixer, all motor operated. Will do a general elevator business—Pompeii Farmers Elvtr. Co., R. G. Pomeroy, mgr.

Lansing, Mich.—The board of directors of the Michigan Grain, Feed & Hay Dealers Ass'n has selected the city of Jackson as the place for holding the 29th annual convention, and the date is Wednesday, Aug. 20. Headquarters will be at the new Hotel Haynes, and it will be a one-day session with luncheon at noon in the banquet room of the hotel. Musical entertainment for the luncheon will be provided by the grain, feed and hay dealers of Jackson. The speaker will be David K. Steenbergh, of Milwaukee, Wis. The business session and election of officers and directors for the ensuing year will be held in the same room, following the luncheon. Pres. Marshall is now at work on the program, which will be mailed out the first week in August. All who are intending to go should make their plans to take the wife and family along, as entertainment for them in the form of a theater party at the new Michigan Theater will be provided by the Jackson dealers.—T. J. Hubbard, sec'y and treas., Michigan Grain, Feed & Hay Dealers Ass'n.

MISSOURI

St. Louis, Mo.—The Overland Grain Co. has retired from business here.

St. Joseph, Mo.—The Gordon Grain Co., Inc., of this city, consignment specialists, closed active business June 30.

Sheridan, Mo.—I have been transferred from Alexandria, Neb., to Sheridan, Mo., by the Shannon Grain Co.—Wm. Joe, agent.

St. Joseph, Mo.—Our 1,000,000-bu. additional storage has just been completed (July 9), which makes our capacity at this point 2,000,000 bus.—Stratton Grain Co., A. R. Taylor.

Montgomery City, Mo.—The Montgomery City Flour Mill has announced that it will no longer operate, on account of the decreased demand for flour. This mill was established in 1857.—P. J. P.

Sikeston, Mo.—The Sikeston Milling Co.'s plant was damaged by fire early in the afternoon of July 7; loss, \$50,000; partly insured. The elevators were not injured. The fire was believed to have started from sparks from a switch engine.—P. J. P.

St. Louis, Mo.—The addition to the Ralston-Purina Co.'s plant here will include a 500,000-bu. concrete elevator, a service building and a manufacturing unit. The contract was given to the Jones-Hettelsater Const. Co., which also designed the buildings.

KANSAS CITY LETTER

The 1,000-barrel mill of the Zenith Milling Co. (owned by the W. G. Gooding interests of Minneapolis, who also own the W. J. Jennison Co., of that city), which has been idle for a year, has been sold to the Southland Cottonseed Products Co., of which O. L. Nikles is the active head. Mr. Nikles will move his plant in North Kansas City to the Zenith property. All the flour making machinery of the Zenith mill will be removed and the plant converted into a cottonseed cake and meal mill, to have a daily capacity of 400 tons. The Zenith was Kansas City's oldest flour mill, having been erected about 50 years ago.

Mrs. Shannon, wife of Newton S. Shannon, pres. of the Shannon Grain Co., died July 12. at the age of 65 years.

Board of Trade members recently adopted an amendment to the rules providing that warehouse receipts covering grain in store shall be valid for delivery on futures contracts only when storage charges on the grain are paid up to the first day of the current month, and the receipt so indorsed.

MINNESOTA

Elysian, Minn.—Fire slightly damaged the plant of the Commander Elvtr. Co. on July 2.

Montevideo, Minn.—H. R. Tall, of Clear Lake, S. D., is the new manager of the Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s plant here.

Thief River Falls, Minn.—The Math Barzen Co., flour and feed, has moved its offices to Minneapolis. Math Barzen is in charge.

Red Lake Falls, Minn.—L. Dufault, manager of the Math Barzen Elvtr. Co.'s elevator here, was married recently to Miss Luverne Lerum, of Crookston.

Kenneth, Minn.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. recently voted to buy the Grieg & Son elevator, to take possession Aug. 1. This gives the farmers company two elevators.

Morgan, Minn.—C. M. Bendixen, of this place, has been reappointed by Gov. Christianson for another three-year term as member of the state board of grain appeals.

Watson, Minn.—A farmers company, to be known as the Farmers Union Elvtr. Co., is being formed here, and it is reported that one of the Watson elevators will be bot or possibly a third elevator built by the new company.

Thief River Falls, Minn.—The Thief River Falls Seed House is the successor to Tessum & Co., former grain dealers who sold their elevator about three years ago but remained in the seed business here. A general seed grain and feed business will be conducted. F. H. Hinds and A. D. Bradley will operate the business.

Haydenville (Madison p. o.), Minn.—The campaign that has been carried on to sell stock to finance the building of a new elevator to replace the one burned last winter, has not been successful and the stockholders of the Haydenville Grain Co. have decided not to build. The property will probably be sold to another elevator company.

Kennedy, Minn.—August Evert, pres. and manager of the Kennedy Grain & Supply Co. for the past 12 years, has sold his interest in the company to the McCabe Bros. Co. of Duluth and Minneapolis. Mr. Evert has made extensive improvements to the elevator since he has owned it and has installed much new machinery, making it one of the most up-to-date houses in the Northwest. A. C. Hjeldness, who has been in the employ of the Kennedy Co. for the past three years, has been retained by the new owners as manager.

DULUTH LETTER

Application has been made to the Board of Trade for the transfer of the membership of Geo. H. Milnor, gen'l mgr. of the Farmers National Grain Corp., to C. C. Baker, recently appointed local agent for the corp. Wm. Dalrymple, of Minneapolis, is an applicant for membership in the Board of Trade.

The Northwest Grain Ass'n (affiliated with the Farmers National Grain Corp.) has established an office in this city, with Frank W. Falk as manager. Mr. Falk is vice-pres. of the Becher-Barrett-Lockerby Co., of this city and Minneapolis, is a member of the Duluth Board of Trade and has been connected with the grain business for 25 years.

C. C. Baker, formerly with the Van Dusen-Harrington Co., has been appointed Duluth agent for the Farmers National Grain Corp. Over a month ago Mr. Baker was named local agent for the Grain Stabilization Corp., and the Duluth affairs of both of these organizations will be handled from offices in the Board of Trade Bldg. formerly occupied by the Barnes-Ames Co., now retired. The local agency will be under the supervision of the Minneapolis office. Operations will be conducted in both the cash and futures market here for the government agencies.

The Board of Trade is making plans for the celebration, on Jan. 3, 1931, of its 50th birthday. None of the six charter members are living. Charles F. Macdonald, the present sec'y, has held that position for 23 years.

Carlisle Hastings, sec'y of the W. C. Mitchell Co., of Minneapolis, and manager of the Duluth office of the company, died from a sudden heart attack, on July 6, while driving his car. Mr. Hastings, who was 50 years of age, had been associated with the Mitchell Co. for 25 years, all of which time was spent in the Duluth office. He was very prominent in the grain trade of this city and highly regarded by his many friends and associates. The funeral was not held until July 19, to allow time for the return of Mrs. Hastings, who was abroad at the time of her husband's death.

MINNEAPOLIS LETTER.

Among the new members of the Chamber of Commerce is the Northwest Grain Ass'n, whose application was accepted July 9, membership being purchased from the estate of G. F. Ewe.

Elevator "A" of the Twin City Trading Co. (affiliated with the Albert Dickinson Co.) is being enlarged by the addition of 560,000 bus. storage, consisting of 24 bins and 25 interstices. Sept. 1 is the date set for completion.

We are building a concrete addition to our Minneapolis Elvtr. "T" of 2,100,000 bus. This work is being done by the James Stewart Corp., and the new addition is to be ready to receive grain the day after Labor Day.—Cargill Elvtr. Co., El. J. Grimes.

Storage space totaling 3,000,000 bus. has been leased in this city by the Farmers National Grain Corp. About 1,000,000 bus. has been leased from the Twin City Trading Co., 1,500,000 bus. is believed to have been leased at the two elevators owned by the Union Elvtr. Co., and it is reported that space for 1,000,000 bus. has been rented at the terminal known as the Hunter elevator, on the Minneapolis & St. Louis R. R. tracks near Cedar Lake.

MONTANA

Havre, Mont.—Hugo H. Johnson, who has been manager of the Imperial Grain Elvtr. Co.'s elevator at Hinsdale, Mont., has been transferred to this point by the company, to have charge of its local elevator.

Great Falls, Mont.—The Montana Flour Mills Co. is erecting a 450,000-bu. re-inforced concrete elevator here, consisting of 12 bins, 22 feet in diameter and 100 feet in height. Alloway & Georg have the contract.

Hinsdale, Mont.—The Imperial Grain Elvtr. Co.'s house here will be closed for the rest of the year, on account of unfavorable crop conditions in this territory. Manager Johnson has been transferred to the company's elevator at Havre.

Great Falls, Mont.—A temporary office has been established here by the Farmers National Grain Corp., C. H. Green, of Minneapolis being in charge, with his office at the Rainbow Hotel. Later it is expected that a permanent office will be established.

Great Falls, Mont.—A school of instruction will be held in this city to train inspectors, 42 in number, who will inspect the wheat in all parts of the state and issue certificates of the quality and quantity, and upon these records the farmers may borrow up to 8% of the value of the grain. The grain may be inspected and stored on farms in order to relieve the expected congestion at terminal and other elevators. The state agricultural agent and the Farmers Union of Montana are co-operating in the plan.

Rosebud, Mont.—The elevator of the Aetna Grain Co., the burning of which was mentioned in the last number of the Journal, contained 5,000 bus. of oats and 1,000 bus. of corn at the time, and the warehouse, which burned also, contained a large quantity of feed, seed and salt. The fire was discovered at 1 o'clock in the morning by a passing tourist. Cecil Amick, manager, lost his auto in the fire. The elevator was purchased last year by the Aetna Co., a Minneapolis concern, from Snell Bros., of Miles City, Mont.

Conrad, Mont.—The Equity Co-op. Elvtr. Co. will let the contract soon for an elevator addition to cost \$10,000 and to have a capacity of 53,500 bus.

Power, Mont.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. is having the T. E. Ibberson Co. build some large coal sheds. The new 60,000-bu. elevator annex was completed this month.

Lewistown, Mont.—W. J. Johnson has been chosen by the creditors of the bankrupt Judith Milling Co. and its subsidiary the Basin Elvtr. Co. for trustee of these concerns and he has taken over the affairs of the two companies, relieving J. W. Sherwood, who has served as receiver since the last of May. The press has erroneously stated that in the bankruptcy proceedings the auditor for the two companies had testified that "storage tickets had been issued as collateral to eastern institutions by the company for loans aggregating \$508,000, for which no grain had ever been held by the suspended concerns," whereas he had testified that there was wheat to cover the storage tickets when they were issued. Late reports are to the effect that the trustee in bankruptcy has made a proposal to sell the property at private sale.

NEBRASKA

Holstein, Neb.—Repairs have been made on the Nebraska-Iowa Elvtr. Co.'s elevator here by Eck Olsen.

Elk Creek, Neb.—A. E. Miller is erecting an addition to his elevator and will install an electric truck dump.

Ellis, Neb.—The Shannon Grain Co., of Kansas City, has bot the Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator here and put J. E. Perry in charge.

Hemingford, Neb.—The Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co. at its recent annual meeting voted to install a cleaner in time for the new crop if possible.

El Dorado, Neb.—W. F. Peacock is manager of the El Dorado Grain Co., leasing the elevator of the Holzapple Grain Co., the only elevator at this point.

Shelby, Neb.—A. C. Dunning has improved his equipment by the installation of a York Everready Truck Lift, made and sold by the York Fdry. & Engine Wks.

Madrid, Neb.—The Conley Ross Grain Co. recently installed some new high-speed conveyor buckets which were purchased from the York Fdry. & Engine Wks.

Straussville (Route 4, Falls City), Neb.—I have bot the Maust elevators here which were sold at public sale recently.—W. F. Kentopp, W. F. Kentopp Grain & Coal Co.

Omaha, Neb.—The articles of incorporation of the Trans-Mississippi Grain Co. were recently changed to allow the capitalization of the company to be increased to \$1,000,000.

Rulo, Neb.—The Crittenden Grain Co.'s elevator here that was struck by lightning and burned [as reported in the June 25 Journal] will be rebuilt by fall.—Chas. De Long, with Crittenden Grain Co.

Fullerton, Neb.—The T. B. Hord Grain Co. has discontinued operating its elevator here and has taken over the Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator at this point and is operating it, W. J. McConnell, former manager of the Hord elevator, being the manager.

Alexandria, Neb.—I succeeded Wm. Joe here as agent for the Shannon Grain Co., Mr. Joe having been transferred to Sheridan, Mo., by the company.—W. G. McCue [former local manager of the H. D. Lee Flour Mills Co.'s elevator at Oakley, Kan.]

Omaha, Neb.—Our new elevator at Omaha will have a capacity of 4,500,000 bus. It will be ready to take in grain for transfer this week (July 15) and for permanent storage about July 28. The Pegles Const. Co. is the contractor.—Cargill Elvtr. Co., E. J. Grimes.

Omaha, Neb.—Frank H. Hall, with the Crowell Elvtr. Co. for a number of years, is now associated with Walter Dawson in the Dawson Grain Co., which conducts a general commission business besides operating several elevators. Mr. Hall's successor in the Crowell Co. is Hugo Wandel.

Hay Springs, Neb.—Charley Sall has sold his interest in the Hay Springs Grain Co. to his partner, Fred Marchant.

Kearney, Neb.—The exterior work on the new re-inforced concrete poultry feed plant of the J. P. Gibbons Grain Co. has been completed and the interior finishing is now nearing completion. It is hoped to have the plant in operation late this month. The building is as nearly fireproof as possible, even the door and window frames being of metal.

NEW JERSEY

LaFayette, N. J.—The LaFayette Feed & Coal Co. has bot the O. P. Armstrong Co. and will improve and extend the plant, adding a new feed mixer. The LaFayette Co. was incorporated about two months ago and is composed of Frank D., Ernest S. and Andrew W. Roy and Stephen W. Bowman.

NEW MEXICO

Roy, N. M.—The Florsheim Merc. Co. has installed a White Star Ball-bearing Boot, 145 ft. of rubber covered elevator cup belt and cups, a distributor and 4 SKF Ball Bearings in its elevator here, equipment was supplied by the White Star Co.

NEW YORK

New York, N. Y.—Joseph A. Abel, grain brokerage, is the successor to the Abel-Whitman Co., Inc., of this city.

Mannsville, N. Y.—The L. E. Keller Mill, of this place, has been bot by the Stephens Milling & Feed Co., of Lacona.

Buffalo, N. Y.—The Ralston-Purina's new 550,000-bu. elevator is about ready to operate, the installation of machinery being almost completed.

Groveland, N. Y.—Ewart & Lake, Inc., elevator operators at this point, has gone into bankruptcy, with claims of three unsecured creditors totaling about \$1,800.

New York, N. Y.—The machinery of the New York City plant of the Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling Co. (which also has a 2,200-barrel mill at Buffalo) is being liquidated by the Consolidated Products Co., of this city, due to the discontinuance of the local plant by the Hecker-Jones-Jewell Co., as reported in the Apr. 23 Journal.

New York, N. Y.—The Itasca Export Co., the organization of which was reported in this column July 9, was formed to succeed the Barnes-Ames Co., which was dissolved recently when Julius H. Barnes, its head, retired from the grain business. The new company has retained the same offices in the Produce Exchange that were formerly occupied by the Barnes-Ames Co.

Lockport, N. Y.—The Niagara Falls Milling Co., which has operated flour mills in the canal basin here for 50 years, has bot the Thompson Milling Co.'s property here, including the water rights. As reported in these columns June 25, this mill is being repaired preparatory to re-opening next month, and will be brot up-to-date after having been closed four years. Solomon Kimpel will be superintendent.

Rush — York

A combination that
means a lot to the
elevator men now.

PHONE "7"

Everything for Elevators

YORK FOUNDRY & ENGINE WORKS
YORK, NEBRASKA

NORTH DAKOTA

Plaza, N. D.—The new manager of the Equity Elvtr. Co.'s elevator is Joe Myre.

Kenmare, N. D.—The Occident Elvtr. Co. is building a new grain warehouse here. E. S. Loader is the local manager.

Northgate, N. D.—Farmers in this vicinity are organizing an elevator company and contemplate either buying or building an elevator.

Bismarck, N. D.—The State Board of Railway Commissioners has given warning that elevator license applications must be made this month so that bonds may be approved and licenses issued before Aug. 1, as required by law.

Edgeley, N. D.—At a meeting of about 40 farmers, held here recently under the auspices of the Farmers Union, it was decided to build or secure an elevator and be ready to handle the new crop, co-operating in the manner prescribed by the Farm Board.

Grand Forks, N. D.—During June the following new members were taken into the Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n: Antelope Grain Co., Antelope; Jas. Whelan Elvtr., St. Thomas; Wahl Grain Co., McClusky; Hazen Grain Co., Hazen; Ind. Grain & Fuel Co., Burnstad, and J. S. Birdsall, Gladstone, all in North Dakota.

Esmond, N. D.—Work on the new elevator for the Esmond Equity & Trading Co. here is rapidly nearing completion. The old plant is to be used for storage purposes, and the new plant will be equipped with the latest in grain handling equipment. Motor power will be used. The new elevator will increase the capacity by over 30,000 bus. The Hogenson Const. Co. has the contract.

Regent, N. D.—The Regent Co-op. Equity Exchange has awarded the contract to the T. E. Ibberson Co. for the erection of a new 52,000-bu. elevator, giving the company a total capacity of 110,000 bus. This elevator will have 20 bins, 2 legs fitted with Winter Head Drives, Fairbanks-Morse Motors and Gerber Double Distributors. The building will be iron clad and have slab foundations. Ten-ton Fairbanks Scales and a Strong-Scott Dump will be used. A cylinder Cleaner will be installed in the work floor. A 2250-bu. Richardson Automatic Scale will be installed.

Williston, N. D.—Plans have been prepared and work started on the erection of the long-talked-of 500,000-bu. elevator for this place, construction of which will be under the supervision of the construction supt. of the Farmers Union Terminal Exchange. The elevator will be built on the site of the Williston Mill that burned several months ago, this site having been bot at a cost said to be less than the value of the trackage. The company, stock in which is held by local farmers, will be operated on a purely co-operative basis, and the elevator will be operated both as a local and as a terminal elevator.

OHIO

Piketon, O.—Fire slightly damaged the plant of the Patterson Milling Co. on July 8.

Cedarville, O.—We have sold the assets of the company.—Cedarville Farmers Grain Co.

Byesville, O.—Damage of undetermined proportions was sustained by the Byesville Milling Co. by fire on July 13.

Nevada, O.—The Nevada Farmers Grain Co. has announced that it has discontinued the storing of wheat at its elevator here.

Pikeville (Greenville p. o.), O.—Harvey Powell, of this place, bot at sheriff's sale the local elevator, sold in the name of Mabel Siler, for \$1,600.

Radnor, O.—The Delaware Farmers Elvtr. Co., of Delaware, O., has leased the Radnor Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s house, which recently went into the hands of a receiver.

Moulton (Wapakoneta p. o.), O.—Lightning struck the Detjen Grain Co.'s elevator here at 10:30 p. m., July 12, but fortunately the blaze was discovered immediately and the fire extinguished before any serious damage was done. The hopper was destroyed, at a loss of about \$25.

Butler, O.—Dr. L. C. Benedict, of Mansfield, has bot the Butler Milling Co.'s plant and appointed Chas. J. Stecker as manager. Some additional equipment will be installed.

Arlington, O.—Oral W. Cole, manager of an elevator at Xenia for the past three years, has been appointed manager of the Farmers Elvtr. & Supply Co.'s elevator here.

Marion, O.—The J. J. Curl Co., Inc., has bot the Marion National Mill, the largest elevator and grain plant in this section, and the mill has resumed operations after being closed for two years.

Melbern, O.—I had recently bot the elevator at Melbern [that burned recently, as reported in the June 25 Journal] and was sole owner. Rebuilding will depend somewhat on settlement with insurance company.—E. W. Woods, Ft. Wayne, Ind.

Germantown, O.—Albert M. Hoerner's flour mill was damaged by fire, on July 5; loss, about \$2,500; partly insured. The fire was of electrical origin. Part of the 1,300 bus. of wheat in the mill was salvaged. Plans were immediately made to repair the burned portion of the building and the machinery.

West Jefferson, O.—The West Jefferson Elvtr. Co.'s elevator burned on July 8; loss, about \$50,000; partly insured. The fire started in a clogged cob chute. As the town's fire fighting apparatus was inadequate, it was impossible to save the house. The plant had just started to take in the new wheat crop, and F. P. Weber, manager, estimated that 12,000 bus. of grain, including 4,000 bus. of new wheat, was destroyed. The elevator was built five years ago following a fire that destroyed the old plant.

OKLAHOMA

Freedom, Okla.—The Farmers Co-op. Trading Co. has installed 140 feet of transmission rope.

Lahoma, Okla.—I have been transferred from here to Homestead—H. M. Vande Graff, mgr., Oklahoma Wheat Pool Elvtr.

Driftwood, Okla.—Brakey & Mock, who own and operate an elevator at Cherokee, have bot the Driftwood Co-op. Elvtr. Co.'s house and are now operating same.

Sentinel, Okla.—Delmar Marshall, for three years with the Farmers elevator at Rocky, has been appointed manager of the Sentinel Grain Co.'s elevator, succeeding D. J. Relter, resigned.

Pauls Valley, Okla.—A slight fire at the new alfalfa mill of Mason Mills, Inc., burned about three tons of green alfalfa on July 7, the fire originating in the curing tunnel, but did no other damage.

Enid, Okla.—Regarding the report that the Enid Milling Co. had leased its entire line of 17 elevators to the Oklahoma Wheat Growers Ass'n, the former company writes: "We have leased for a short period."

Enid, Okla.—The Union Equity Co-op. Exchange has leased storage space for 200,000 bus. in the Southwest Terminal Elvtr., recently taken over by the Enid Terminal Elvtr. Co., as reported in the Journal's last number. This elevator has a capacity of 1,000,000 bus.

Hinton, Okla.—The Snyder Grain Co.'s elevator, contents and also the company's coal pile burned shortly before midnight on June 18; loss, \$18,000; partly insured. The wheat in the elevator was owned by the Oklahoma Wheat Growers Ass'n. The office and the flour and feed warehouse were saved.

Muskogee, Okla.—The Arkoma Milling Co.'s plant was damaged by fire early on the morning of June 26; loss, \$7,000; covered by insurance. About 30,000 bus. of corn in the elevator was damaged by fire and water. The company had just completed extensive remodeling of the plant and installation of new machinery. It had been planned to also erect a feed manufacturing addition very soon.

Hydro, Okla.—The General Grain Co.'s elevator here, known locally as the El Reno elevator (formerly the El Reno Mill & Elvtr. Co.), had a fire scare recently when fire could be seen blazing at the top of the elevator. When the fire department reached the elevator, however, it was found that the blaze was coming from the exhaust pipe and nothing else had ignited. The oil soon burned out.

Medford, Okla.—Construction has been completed on the new 50,000-bu. cribbed and iron-clad elevator of the Clyde Co-op. Ass'n here. A good many of the new elevators in the Southwest this year are of cribbed construction and this is in line with the trend. It is fitted with enclosed fan-cooled motors, a fast-handling leg, a tex-rope drive, an open-air drier, a fan on the leg, and other modern equipment. The A. F. Roberts Const. Co. had the contract. L. C. Fleming is manager of the elevator.

Enid, Okla.—The new 1,000,000-bu. elevator of the Oklahoma Wheat Pool was completed on time by the Jones-Hettelsater Const. Co. and was receiving grain in quantity by June 20, starting to take grain in on June 13. It consists of 24 circular tanks, 19 feet in diameter and 100 feet high, and 39 interstices bins. The headhouse, which is 58x40 and 213 feet from the basement slab, is built to accommodate 4,000,000 bus. but at present contains machinery for 2,000,000 bus. Equipment consists of four hopper scales of 2,500 bus. capacity, motors, three unloading sinks with double power shovels, three elevator legs of 15,000 capacity each, a 6,000-bu. cleaner and a 1,500-bu. oat clipper. Allowance has been made for doubling the equipment when it is so desired.

PACIFIC NORTHWEST

Rodna, Wash.—The Cheney Grain Growers, Inc., have bot the 50,000-bu. warehouse here from the O'Neill Grain Co.

St. John, Wash.—The Empire Warehouse Co. has under construction here a grain warehouse, to be 50 x 100 feet.

Amber, Wash.—The O'Neill Grain Co.'s warehouse at this point has been purchased by the Cheney Grain Growers, Inc. The capacity is 25,000 bus.

Culdesac, Ida.—The Mikkelson Grain Co., of Lewiston, is erecting 25,000-bu. additional storage for bulk wheat here, up-to-date handling machinery to be installed.

Ferdinand, Ida.—Bulk wheat storage of 40,000 bus. capacity is being added to the local plant of the Mikkelson Grain Co. Up-to-date loading equipment will be installed.

Malad, Ida.—The Oneida County Grain Growers has awarded the contract for the construction of a 225,000-bu. sack grain warehouse here to James Wade & Sons, same to be completed by Aug. 1. It will be located north of the Inter-Ocean elevator on the O. S. L. tracks, and will be 60x300 feet in size.

Joel, Ida.—The grain warehouse of the M. P. Miller Milling Co., of Moscow, burned recently; loss, \$12,740; partly insured. Three other warehouses of the company were saved.

Grace, Ida.—A new building to be used as storage space for agricultural implements, is to be erected at the rear of the Equity Elvtr. & Trading Co.'s plant, operated by the Inter Ocean Elvtr. Co.

Lapwai, Ida.—The Mikkelson Grain Co., of Lewiston, Ida., will build a new grain warehouse here, to have a capacity of 100,000 bus. The Pacific Elvtr. Co. recently built an addition to its Lapwai warehouse.

Dayton, Wash.—The Northern Flour Mills Co., whose mill at Walla Walla burned recently, has leased the Dayton Flour & Feed Co.'s plant here for one year. It is hoped to have the Walla Walla plant rebuilt by that time.

Valleyford, Wash.—The Boyd-Conlee Co. is installing a new air dump for unloading loose grain from trucks. This company is catering to bulk grain this year, but will handle sack grain as well. Mr. Magnuson is in charge.

Lewiston, Ida.—Additional storage space of 60,000 bus. for bulk wheat is being added by the Mikkelson Grain Co. to its plant here. Automatic dumping machinery and equipment that will permit speed in loading cars will be installed.

Portland, Ore.—Contract for the construction of the 1,000,000-bu. unit to be added to the Commission of Public Docks' elevator at Terminal 4 was awarded to Albertson & Cornell Bros., Inc., work to start immediately and to be completed in 74 days.

Asotin, Wash.—The Farmers Warehouse Ass'n has bot the property of the Lime-stone Co., consisting of several blocks of land on which are two cement structures, a roofless building 140x80 feet and a large office building. The former will be roofed and converted into a warehouse for sacked grain and will have a capacity of about 40,000 sacks. The present warehouse of the Farmers Ass'n has a capacity of 140,000 sacks, which is not sufficient to hold the grain handled by the ass'n.

PENNSYLVANIA

Philadelphia, Pa.—At a special election held July 1, the Commercial Exchange adopted its revised by-laws, the vote being 76 to 19.

Reading, Pa.—H. B. Cooling, foreman of the F. S. Wertz & Sons flour, feed and grain warehouse, was killed, on July 19, and four other employees seriously burned in an explosion which partially wrecked the warehouse.

Philadelphia, Pa.—Recently elected to membership in the Commercial Exchange are W. J. L. Walker, grain dealer of Gap, Pa., and A. M. Wiggin, grain dealer of Vineland, N. J. At the board of directors' monthly meeting held on July 10, L. J. Riley was elected sec'y of the exchange, succeeding Ambrose B. Clemmer, deceased. Mr. Riley has been assistant sec'y for more than 20 years.

SOUTH DAKOTA

Chamberlain, S. D.—Wm. Dinehart, owner of the elevator that burned recently, contemplates rebuilding.

White Rock S. D.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. has re-organized, the new company to be known as the White Rock Farmers Elvtr. The old company will liquidate its holdings and sell outright all belongings to the new company.

Garden City, S. D.—O. G. Haugen assumed charge of the Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator here on July 1, succeeding M. R. Otter, deceased. Mr. Haugen came from Hayti, where he managed the co-op. elevator for the past two years.

Onida, S. D.—The new elevator, replacing the fire loss of May, for Geo. P. Sexauer & Son is nearing completion. In addition to the elevator a feed mill building and full equipment is being built. The T. E. Ibber-son Co. has the contract.

Since 1872

E. W. CONKLIN & SON
Binghamton, N. Y.

**Storage and
Distribution**

100,000 Bu. Concrete Bin Storage
300,000 Bags Warehouse Storage

Sprinklered Warehouse—Low
Insurance Rate — Cleaning
and Bulking of Grain Under
Milling in Transit Privilege.

Popular Eastern Distribution Center

Direct R. R. 20 Car Capacity Siding on
D.L.&W. and D.&H. with ERIE Connection

Isabel, S. D.—W. E. Ehrenberg has accepted the position of manager of the Equity Co.'s elevator here, coming from the Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co., at Timber Lake, S. D.

Spearfish, S. D.—The D. J. Toomey Milling Co. has bot the Spearfish Milling Co.'s plant, and made Allan Toomey the new manager, succeeding Hubert F. Dickey, former operator.

Philip, S. D.—The Tri-State Milling Co., of Belle Fourche, has bot the local mill and elevator of the Philip Milling Co., taking possession on July 1. T. C. Scruby was retained as manager. New equipment will be installed in the mill and the handling capacity of the elevator will be increased. Business will be conducted under the name of the Philip Mills.

SOUTHEAST

Birmingham, Ala.—An hour's program a week over a local radio station is being sponsored by the Western Grain Co.

Richmond, Va.—The Grain Exchange has elected new officers as follows: E. C. Fockler, pres.; I. L. Sutherland, Jr., vice-pres.; W. D. Saunders, sec'y-treas. Board of directors: S. T. Beveridge, F. H. Garber, Jr., J. W. Justis, J. M. Roane, F. H. Boehling, W. L. Kirby, L. McK. Judkins, A. R. Venable and S. W. Tompkins.

Norfolk, Va.—Norfolk Terminal Elvtr. Corp., incorporated; authorized maximum capital stock, \$100,000; the Davis Milling Co. is behind the new corp., F. E. Davis being pres. of both companies, and H. L. Fockler

sec'y-treas. of both. The new organization will lease the old Norfolk & Western Elvtr., the railroad, which has operated the elevator for years, not having any further need of it, since it has taken over the municipal terminals including the municipal elevator.

Dublin, Ga.—I bot the Farmers Co-op. Ass'n's business about three years ago and am the sole owner. Have dropped the former name. Have a 30,000-bu. grain elevator, equipped with Union Iron Wks. machinery; 5 stone cornmeal mill; one roller mill for making chicken feed, and a feed mill and do a custom business as well as a general feed business. Will install a sweet feed plant next year. Business is on the increase in this section now, but has been rather dull during the past two years.—R. L. Moore.

Atlanta, Ga.—Considerable damage was done by fire on July 5, at 3:30 p. m., at the old elevator of the Atlanta Flour & Grain Co., which was discovered to be on fire when an automatic sprinkler in the elevator began to drench the top of the building with water. Firemen had little trouble in extinguishing the fire, due to the work of the sprinkler, and the damage was limited to elevator machinery and to a quantity of flour and feed-stuff stored on the floor below which was water-soaked. The old elevator adjoins a new brick one.

TENNESSEE

Memphis, Tenn.—The feed mill and a number of cotton gins of the Hiawatha Milling Co., of Jackson, Miss., were bot by a creditors' com'tee for \$60,000 and assumption of liens and mortgages; it is reported.

TEXAS

Huntoon, Tex.—The Sharon Grain Co. has installed four SKF Ball Bearings here. Star Engineering Co. did the work.

Conlen, Tex.—Blotz-Henneman Grain Co. has installed 10-h.p. and 2-h.p. Fairbanks-Morse Motors in its elevator here.

Canadian, Tex.—The Balderston Grain Co.'s office was robbed of \$60, early in July. The thieves knocked the lock from the safe and removed the hinges.

Ft. Worth, Tex.—The Lone Star Elvtrs., Inc., completed its 750,000-bu. elevator in time to receive grain on June 27, holding the record, it is believed, for speed in elevator construction, as the concrete for the foundation was only poured on Apr. 9. The plant is served by 3,000 feet of new trackage.

Perryton, Tex.—W. E. Foglesong, who formerly managed an elevator for the pool at Hooker, Okla., is manager of the new Texas Wheat Pool's elevator here.

Hartley, Tex.—Channing Elvtr. Co. has installed a new transmission rope, 130 ft. long, a new flexible spout and other equipment purchased from the White Star Co.

Wichita Falls, Tex.—Claud B. Montgomery, former manager of the Wichita Mill & Elvtr. Co., died at his home in this city on June 28. He was 57 years of age. His widow and two sons survive him.

Plainview, Tex.—The 30,000-bu. elevator of the defunct farmers organization has been bot by the Texas Wheat Growers Ass'n and will be operated by the Texas Wheat Pool Corp., A. C. Potts supervisor.

Sherman, Tex.—Contract has been awarded by the G. B. R. Smith Milling Co. to the Jones-Hettelsater Const. Co. for the erection of another elevator, to have a capacity of 300,000 bus. and to be completed in 90 days. The addition will consist of 8 concrete tanks, 18 feet in diameter and 110 feet high and will give the company a total capacity of 725,000 bus.

Kingsmill, Tex.—The 17,000-bu. elevator recently completed here for L. C. McConnell, of Pampa, is electrically equipped. It is a studded elevator, and the equipment consists of a 10-ton Fairbanks-Morse Dial Scale, 10-bu. Richardson Automatic Scale, Strong-Scott V-Belt Drive Transmission, and Kewanee Air Lift Truck Dump. The Geo. Woodhouse Const. Co. had the contract.

UTAH

Howell, Utah—Blue Creek Grain Growers, Inc., incorporated; capital stock, \$150,000; headquarters Howell.

Ogden, Utah—Active cash trading in grain at the Ogden Grain Exchange will begin soon, as the result of a decision made by the exchange at its recent annual meeting.

Ogden, Utah—The Farmers National Grain Corp. has taken offices in the Kiesel Bldg., in connection with the Intermountain Grain Growers, Inc. M. G. Pence, recently appointed seller for the corp., will handle all of the grain bot by the Intermountain Growers.

WISCONSIN

Hammond, Wis.—W. J. Roberts Feed Mill has been taken over by G. E. Andrews.

Kiel, Wis.—A flour and feed warehouse is under construction at Klemme Bros.' mill here.

Sussex, Wis.—The elevator owned by the Farmers Co-op. Co., burned recently; loss, \$20,000.

Green Bay, Wis.—The mill of the John H. Ebeling Milling Co. has been remodeled and new equipment installed.

Sparta, Wis.—R. W. Biel, who operated the feed mill at Randolph, Wis., for a number of years and sold it a few months ago to E. O. Neff, has bot a flour and feed business here.

Milwaukee, Wis.—The grain firm of W. G. Moorehead & Co., of this city, is reported to have filed suit against C. Jucksem and T. Dickrell, both of Sheboygan, for \$1,331, alleged to be due the firm as agent for the defendant, as the result of a small market tumble.

Milwaukee, Wis.—The C. M. St. P. & P. R. R. is increasing the capacity of Elvtr. "E" at Milwaukee by 1,700,000 bus. We are operating this elevator under lease from the railroad company. Part of the new addition will be ready for grain Sept. 1 and the entire new storage will be finished by Oct. 1. James Stewart Corp. has the contract.—Cargill Elvtr. Co., E. J. Grimes.

"Doomed to Disappointment"

The mechanization of farming is proceeding in other parts of the world and outside countries are also feeling the pressure. The department of commerce reports that in the first five months of 1930, while most export business was fading, exports of farm implements were seventy-one million dollars, an increase of eleven millions over the same period in 1929.

No immediate hope of increasing farm markets seems to exist, with the rest of the world going ahead as it is. With the same number farming and each man producing more as operating production costs are lowered, no artificial efforts will for long keep prices up. The wistful wish to keep all the farmers we have and to keep them prosperous, is doomed to disappointment unless they will consent to be less efficient than they are.—Scrutator in *Chicago Tribune*.

A Weak Link in the Chain

Speaking of the needs for elevators in that country, *The Times of Argentina* says:

"The necessity of country elevators is becoming more and more urgent. It is ridiculous that we should still be handling grain as they did in ancient days. We are ploughing, planting, and generally cultivating on fairly modern lines nowadays, but the handling after harvest is on the most ancient methods. It is high time the government took steps to foster the establishment of country elevators."

Isn't it rather strange that with this weak link in the producer to consumer chain, the Argentine should still be able to dominate the world markets with some of its grain products? Evidently Argentine producers are more interested in finding a market for their wheat than in computing the cost of production.

Fort Worth

Is The
Better
Grain Market
Use It and Profit

Try any of these Grain and Cotton Exchange Members:

Kimbell Milling Co., Inc.

Exporters, Grain Merchants, Public Storage

Tillery Grain & Commission Co.

Consignments, Brokerage

Transit Grain & Commission Co.

Consignments, Brokerage

J. S. Bache & Co.

Grain and Cotton Futures

James E. Bennett & Co.

Grain, Stocks, Provisions

Mullin-Brackett Grain Co.

Strictly Brokerage and Consignments

E. M. Rogers Co.

Strictly Brokerage and Consignments

Smith-Ingraham Grain Co.

Export and Consignments

Southwest Grain & Comm. Co.

Brokerage and Consignments

Supply Trade

Chicago, Ill.—The Prater Pulverizer Co. announces installations of Blue Streak Custom Mills in plants of Waconia Sorghum Mills, Inc., So. Fort Smith, Ark.; David Hodges, Rushville, Ill.; Klassen Seed & Feed Mill, Mountain Lake, Minn.; A. E. Etting, David City, Neb.; Tri-State Co-op. Assn., Montgomery, Mich.; Jones & Co., Esterville, Iowa.

Baltimore, Md.—Raymond H. Moore has petitioned the Supreme Court of the United States for a review of the decision by the U. S. Circuit Court of appeals denying the validity of his patent on a dust suction system for elevators, described in the Journal, July 9, page 36. Mr. Moore's suit was brought to enjoin an alleged infringement by the Baltimore & Ohio R. R. Co.

We all remember what happened in 1920 when it got to be quite the fashion for advertisers to cancel their plans and orders for space. The thread of continuity was broken on many a good campaign, and there are numerous business firms that have not yet recovered from their misapplied ideas as to economy. Their lack of merchandising vision and their tendency to run for cover instead of fighting all the harder when danger threatened piled up difficulties which have not yet been overcome.

Wichita, Kan.—The new catalog, No. 7039, of the White Star Co., lists an unusually varied line of equipment, supplies and tools for elevators, mills, machine shops, factories and coal dealers. Power transmission equipment, grain spouting, elevator legs, dumps, grain cleaners, feed mixers, automatic and other scales, conveyors, electric wiring are illustrated, described and priced in this 129-page book, 8½ by 11½ inch book, combining in one, information otherwise obtainable only from the catalogs of many different manufacturers. Sent to Journal readers on application to the White Star Co.

Toledo, O.—A new scale for use in filling bags to any predetermined weight is announced by the Toledo Scale Co. Levers are above the floor and the supply gate, so that overflow or spillage will not fall on pivots, bearings, and levers and cause inaccurate weighing. The dust-proof dial housing is important on a scale used in dusty locations. Moulded rubber gaskets and an exclusive oil seal prevent collection of dust in the sensitive head mechanism. The large 20-inch dial provides wide gradations and large figures, facilitating accuracy and speed in reading. The scale is available with a predetermined weight head for operations where it is desirable to weigh to a single mark.

Utica, N. Y.—Catalog No. 33, just issued by Munson Mill Mch. Co., gives complete information relative to the company's extensive line of ear corn crushers and corn shellers. The Horizontal Crusher described in this catalog is of special interest. It is claimed they are practically unbreakable. One user of these crushers reports that in the first three months of operation, he averaged at least one chunk of iron in the crusher every three hours of operation. During all this time no damage was occasioned to the crusher except an occasional nick to some of the cutting knives. This crusher has now been in use for several years and no repair parts have ever been furnished. A copy of this catalog will be sent Journal readers who write the company requesting it.

Washington, D. C.—Because of lack of jurisdiction the Federal Trade Commission has dismissed its complaint charging the Portland Cement Ass'n, its board of directors, officers and members with practicing unfair methods of competition.

Milwaukee, Wis.—The Louis Allis Co. announces the recent opening of three new sales offices, with the following men in charge: C. O. Sargent, 1715 Union Bank Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa.; W. Woobank, 215 B. East Archer St., Tulsa, Okla.; A. R. Thomas, 4441 Santa Fe Ave., Los Angeles, Calif.

Chicago, Ill.—During the month of June the following installations of Zeleny Thermometer systems were made: 5 bins for the Searle Grain Co., Minneapolis, Minn.; 27 bins for the International Mfg. Co., Davenport, Iowa; 28 bins for the Jennings Grain Co., Hutchinson, Kan.; 52 bins for the Union Terminal Railway Co., St. Joseph, Mo.

Schenectady, N. Y.—Concluding 41 years of continuous service with the General Electric Co., John T. Broderick, secy. of the company's manufacturing committee, retired from active service July 1. Mr. Broderick is one of the best known men in the manufacturing organization of General Electric. His period of service goes back to the early days of electrical development in America. He joined the Thomson-Houston Co. at Lynn, Mass., in 1889, as one of the factory staff of E. W. Rice, Jr., then superintendent of the plant and later in his career, president of General Electric. After several years as personal assistant to Mr. Rice, during which interval the General Electric Co. was formed in 1892, Mr. Broderick was elected secretary of the manufacturing committee shortly after its organization in 1893. He has held that position ever since, an unbroken period of 36 years.

MODERN GRAIN ELEVATOR CONSTRUCTION

“as exemplified by Galveston's new 6,000,000 bus. export elevator” is showing a marked preference for RANDOLPH DIRECT HEAT GRAIN DRYING EQUIPMENT.



Owners: Galveston Wharf Company.
Designers and Engineers: Horner & Wyatt, Kansas City, Mo.
Builders: Jones-Hettelsater Constn. Co., Kansas City, Mo.

Equipped with three 1,000-bus. Randolph Driers using oil burners and having a daily capacity of 75,000 to 100,000 bushels.

*This Is the World's Largest
Grain Drying Plant
WITHOUT A BOILER*

O. W. RANDOLPH COMPANY

TOLEDO, OHIO — U. S. A.

Field Seeds

Seed Trade Notes

The growing of alfalfa seed is said to be bringing Montana farmers more than a million and a half dollars a year.

The Russell-Heckle Seed Co. has been incorporated at Memphis, Tenn. by J. T. Russell, Charles E. Heckle, L. F. Young, Bryan Nearn, and J. H. McMin.

Muncie, Ind.—Frank Wilson, who was engaged in the retail seed business here for over 40 years, died after a short illness. He is survived by one daughter and a sister. He was well known to the trade in this section of the state.

With increase in the demand for soybean oil from American industries, efforts are being made to develop varieties with a high oil content. Where the beans are grown as a forage crop, especially for hogs, there is a demand for varieties with a low oil content, as the oil has a tendency to cause the meat to be soft.

What is said to be the lightest colored rye kernel which has been bred up to this time has been developed by B. D. Leith, agronomist at the Wisconsin College of Agriculture and has been released to a few farmers in the important rye producing areas of the state. It is expected that seed from these fields will be available for dissemination this fall. The new variety is known as "Pedigree 5."

Seed Trade Marks

The Kilgore Seed Co., Plant City, Fla., filed ser. No. 292,172, the words "Bred-Rite" for garden and field seeds, bulbs and plants.

Western Seed Marketing Co., Salt Lake City, Utah, filed ser. No. 300,041, the word "Yellowstone," in fanciful design, for grimm alfalfa seed, alfalfa seed, and red clover seed.

Directory

Grass and Field Seed Dealers

AMARILLO, TEXAS.
Hardeman-King Co., field seed merchants.

BALTIMORE, MD.
Wm. G. Scarlett & Co., wholesale and merchants.

CHICAGO, ILL.
Warren-Teed Seed Co., field seeds.

CONCORDIA, KANS.
The Bowman Seed Co., wholesale field seeds.

COUNCIL BLUFFS, IOWA.
Council Bluffs Seed Co., seed corn, nothing else.

KANSAS CITY, MO.
Rudy-Patrick Seed Co., field seed merchants.

LOUISVILLE, KY.
Louisville Seed Co., seed merchants.

MILWAUKEE, WIS.
Courteen Seed Co., field seeds.

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.
Northrup King & Co., field seeds.

PHOENIX, ARIZ.
Capital Fuel & Feed Co., hay, alf., berm., sor. seeds.

ST. JOSEPH, MO.
Mitchellhill Seed Co., wholesale field seeds.

ST. LOUIS, MO.
Cornell Seed Co., field seed merchants.
Mangelsdorf & Bros., Ed. F., wholesale field seeds.

SEDGWICK, KAN.
Sedgwick Alfalfa Mills, field seed merchants.

"No-Wilt" Alfalfa Promised

An alfalfa strain that is resistant to wilt is predicted to be virtually assured, according to Dr. Benjamin Koehler, crop pathologist of the University of Illinois. In a recent talk to farmers he told of the advancement which has been made in the development of Turkestan strain of alfalfa, which is not only resistant to alfalfa wilt but is winter hardy.

"Until seed from these resistant selections is available there are four things that growers can do to help keep the disease in check. A field should not be replanted to alfalfa after there has been wilt there. Alfalfa should not be cut while the plants are wet with dew or rain. Newly planted alfalfa fields should be located so that the drainage water from an old alfalfa field can not run over them. When a new and an old field are ready for cutting about the same time, the new should be cut first. In this way the mower is not likely to carry the disease to the new field. The disease is spread rapidly by drainage water and mowing machines.

"The disease is carried in the soil and after it has once appeared in a field, the use of a resistant variety on such land seems to be the only satisfactory control. However, it will be at least four or five years before seed of the resistant selection can be produced in large enough quantities to be available commercially. It should be warned that there are considerable differences between some of the different Turkestan importations and therefore not everything that is offered as Turkestan seed should be accepted as being wilt resistant nor as being desirable.

"Under western dry land conditions, the disease may linger for a number of years before it does much damage. There is no question that the disease is becoming more widespread in Illinois every year."

Reject Federal Grades

At a special meeting of the Michigan Bean Jobbers Ass'n, which was held in Saginaw on June 25, that organization decided not to adopt Federal grades for beans. There was a record attendance of members at this meeting, besides numerous shippers, canners, and wholesalers representatives, as well as a representative of the U. S. D. A., and after extended discussion, the following resolution was adopted, by a vote of 119 to 15:

WHEREAS: It is being suggested that the established grades for Michigan beans be replaced with Federal grades by the Michigan Bean Jobbers assn, and

WHEREAS: the preamble to the constitution of the Michigan Bean Jobbers assn expressly provides among other purposes that the association was formed to "establish and maintain uniform grades of Michigan Beans and secure their adoption in the markets of the country," and

WHEREAS: since Dec. 7, 1892, the Michigan Bean Jobbers assn has been recognized as pioneers in the particular task of establishing and maintaining standards and grades for Michigan beans, and

WHEREAS: this assn is held intact principally through the proper grading of Michigan beans to the satisfaction of an overwhelming proportion of the trade in the thousands of markets in this country for the past thirty years, and

WHEREAS, the effect of discontinuing the grades of this assn and asking the grower and the thousands of customers and users of Michigan beans to accept this change which we cannot recognize, because of lack of practical and actual experience, as bet-

tering the lot of any portion of the trade from farmer to consumer therefore be it

RESOLVED that the Michigan Bean Jobbers assn retain their grades for Michigan beans until such time as it is found advisable to change to a known better method.

The International Grain & Hay Show

Special classes for the so-called "utility" type of corn will be offered for the first time at the 1930 International Grain & Hay Show to be held at Chicago, Nov. 29 to Dec. 6 in connection with the International Live Stock Exposition. According to the premium list, the new classes will be open to corn of "the lustrous, medium indented, low soft starch type." The winning samples in these new classes must meet the winners in the old classes for regional honors to become eligible to compete for the grand championship of the show. Exhibitors will not be permitted to enter samples in both the old and new classes.

Other important changes this year include the division of the early oats and two-rowed barley classes into smaller regional contests so as to more evenly equalize competition.

The premium list offers 1,067 cash prizes and numerous trophies to be competed for in 95 separate contests. All of the commercially important grains, small seeds, corn and hay are included in the classification.

LOUISVILLE SEED CO.

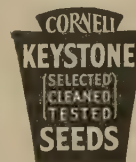
BUYERS AND SELLERS

All varieties CLOVER, FIELD and GRASS SEED, SOY BEANS and COW PEAS

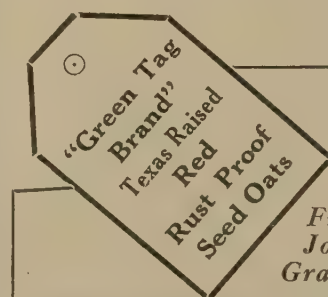
226 No. 15th St. LOUISVILLE, KY.
Long Dist. Phone 6727-6728

WE SPECIALIZE IN
**ALFALFA BLUE GRASS
SUDAN MILLET and CRANE**
WRITE FOR SAMPLES AND PRICES

RUDY - PATRICK SEED CO.
Kansas City, Mo.



CORNELL SEED CO.
FIELD SEEDS
BUYERS & SELLERS
ST. LOUIS, MO.



Free of
Johnson
Grass Seed

McGregor Milling & Grain Company
McGregor, Texas

ED. F. MANGELSDORF & BRO.

Buyers and sellers of Sweet Clover, Alfalfa, Clovers, Timothy, Grasses, Fodder, Seeds, Sudan Grass, Soy Beans, Cow Peas
St. Louis, Missouri

Seed Imports

From figures put out by the U. S. D. A., it is seen that this country's imports of forage and other grass seeds for the year ended June 30 totaled 31,360,900 lbs., of which 715,600 lbs., were stained before entry was permitted. Imports for the year ended June 30, 1929, amounted to 40,689,000 lbs., with wide variations in imports of the different kinds of seeds, accounting for the difference in the totals.

For example: imports of alfalfa seed for the year just ended, only amounted to 337,000 lbs. against 1,146,400 the previous year; red clover figures were 2,154,300 and 7,547,000; and Canadian bluegrass imports were 608,000 and 1,227,800 lbs., while imports of alsike clover jumped from 4,797,900 lbs. in 1928-29 to 7,220,300 in 1929-30, and spring vetch jumped from 700 to 820,900 lbs.

Our seed imports during the past year came from 10 different countries, Argentina, Australia, New Zealand, Japan, and Canada, besides a dozen countries in Europe, being included in our sources of supply.

Doubtless the impending increases in tariff rates accounted for some of the increases in the past year's imports, while lack of demand would explain the decreases. What effect the increased rates may have on future imports and upon domestic production is naturally problematical.

As the 1928-29 imports were not influenced by any proposal to change the duty, they were doubtless much more nearly normal than were those for the year 1929-30 and using them as a basis we find that farmers will this year pay \$45,856 more for their alfalfa seed \$49,112 more for their alsike, \$301,916 more for their red clover \$72,297 more for their white clover, \$71,313 more for their orchard grass, \$33,947 more for their crimson clover and \$40,639 more for their hairy vetch, than under the old rates.

Of course none of these sums is very large but the total for these six seeds amounts to approximately \$575,000, which our farmers will be asked to contribute to "Uncle Sam," unless our own seed growers increase production sufficiently to supply all of the demand, and even if the tariff should produce that result, (which it will not do) domestic prices would be increased more than enough to balance the increased tariff rates.

Perhaps this particular part of the new tariff law may eventually prove beneficial to American agriculture, as a whole, but that won't happen this year, or the next one either, for that matter. It might work out within the next ten or fifteen years, and then, again, it might never work out, and relief from the present high duties would be an absolute necessity.

Imports and Exports of Seeds

Imports and exports of seeds for May compared with May, 1929, and the five months ending May, are reported by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, in lbs., as follows:

	IMPORTS			
	1930	May 1929	5 mos. ending May 1930	5 mos. ending May 1929
Alfalfa			289,123	833,663
Red clover..	374,761	317,895	1,710,845	5,653,899
Alsike	335,442	1,500	4,024,254	3,709,299
Crim. clover	111,640	54,151	225,683	288,350
Other clover	182,484	521,973	939,453	3,819,420
Grass seed..	503,140	586,492	2,242,321	3,261,858
Vetch	270,904	268,120	1,079,850	1,033,636
	EXPORTS			
	1930	May 1929	5 mos. ending May 1930	5 mos. ending May 1929
Alfalfa	2,766	6,407	574,677	320,923
Red clover..	62,360	100	333,086	144,906
Other clover	57,808	13,258	434,853	134,073
Timothy	655,677	594,900	7,098,114	4,233,614
Other field seeds	149,978	82,522	1,707,928	1,614,935

Moving to Washington

In line with authority given at the convention of the Farm Seed Ass'n, at the recent Toronto convention, Executive Secretary Smith, of that organization, is making plans to move his office to Washington, D. C. Arrangements have been practically completed for the change and on and after August 1, the office will be located in the capital city.

It is the expectation of Mr. Smith and the members of his association that he may thus keep in closer touch with the activities of the U. S. D. A., the Farm Board, the Federal Trade Commission, the department of Commerce and the I. C. C., and thus to be of greater service than heretofore possible.

Rocky Mountain Bean Men Meet

At the recent annual meeting of the Rocky Mountain Bean Growers' Ass'n, the following officers were elected:

Pres., M. C. Dolan; V.-P., Neal Jensen; Treas., J. W. Conley; Directors for two years, Ed. Gray, H. A. Robinson, J. W. Conley; Holdover Directors, G. G. Willson, L. W. VanVleet, H. W. Young; Secretary (appointed by the new president with the approval of the board of directors), H. G. Munden.

A committee working with the secretary was instructed to prepare a pamphlet outlining some of the services rendered the growers by members of the Rocky Mountain Ass'n in disposing of the farmers' bean crops and showing the average prices paid growers over a period of years. The committee handling this matter is composed of L. W. Van Vleet, chairman; G. H. Riley, G. E. Ady and G. G. Willson.

Duty-free importation of oats and products thereof and all sacks in which grain and products of grain with the exception of malt are imported has been permissible into Norway since June 7.

Spain's wheat imports were only 1,500,000 pesetas in value, against 25,000,000 pesetas during the first quarter of 1929. After the government's investigation showed 968,000 tons (metric) on hand it was ordered that further importation of wheat be definitely prohibited until the price over a period of one month has exceeded 53 pesetas per 100 kilos. The importation of manioc and flour of tapioca has also been prohibited. The Minister of War has been instructed to purchase three months' supply of flour in Spain for the Spanish army, as a measure to assist wheat holders. Prospects for the coming cereal crops continue excellent.

Soy Beans in Illinois

In a radio address from the Voice of Labor and Farmer, on July 21, a speaker said that the Ill. Soy Bean Ass'n now had 2200 members in the state and that it was figured they would produce 1,700,000 bu. of beans this year.

Toledo Seed Prices

The following table shows the range of prices for seed on the Toledo market for cash and the futures for clover and alsike as of July 19:

Clover:	High	Low	Close	Yr. ago
Domestic cash	\$13.25	\$13.25	\$13.25	\$16.00
Prime choice cash.....	13.55	13.55	13.55	.....
October	14.00	14.00	14.00	.....
December	14.25	14.25	14.25	.....
Alsike:	High	Low	Close	Yr. ago
Cash	11.60	11.60	11.60	.....
October	11.90	11.90	11.90	11.25

Insurance Notes

Lincoln, Neb.—State Sec'y of Agriculture McLaughlin on July 15 issued a ruling that all grain placed in farm storage must be fully insured against loss by fire, lightning, tornado and windstorm, under the law enacted at the recent special session of the legislature. The rule respecting insurance provides that where a certificate has been issued and sold there shall be included a loss payable clause, which will bind the insurance company to pay the holder of the grain, who must take out the policy originally, and the certificate holder according to their respective interests.

Kansas Agricultural College Does Not Believe in Higher Prices

In its price forecast for July-August the department of agricultural economics of the Kansas State Agricultural College says:

Aside from a probable seasonal advance, there has been no recent change in the corn or feed situation to encourage belief in substantially higher prices. In fact, cheap wheat, rye, oats, and barley from the new crops threaten to furnish additional competition, but general belief in an improved business condition after July may lend some aid to corn prices.

Agriculture is in the midst of a highly competitive era. Improvements in ways of producing farm products, and the bringing in of new lands have increased the production of practically all important farm products. Farming has always been a competitive business in which those with lowest costs have been best able to survive as farmers. The production and marketing of farm products in the most efficient possible manner apparently will be of utmost importance to Kansas farmers during the next few years.

Two crops of wheat a year are grown in greenhouses by the aid of electricity at a Canadian Government Exp. Sta., to speed up seed studies.

Save 50% OF YOUR TIME

WITH AN AUTOMATIC ELECTRIC

CUT-OFF
OFFICIAL
BROWN—
DUVAL
MOISTURE
TESTER



Write for prices on moisture testers and complete catalog of SEEDBURO Quality grain and seed testing equipment, which includes grain grade specifications.

We are the Largest Handlers of Grain and Seed Testing Equipment in the World.

SEED TRADE REPORTING BUREAU
1018 S. Wabash Ave. CHICAGO

Supreme Court Decisions

Digests of recent decisions by State and Federal Courts involving rules, methods and practices of the wholesale grain, field seeds and feedstuffs trades.

Brokers.—Broker, whose contract for commissions was limited to consummated purchases, could not have commissions for unexecuted portion of purchase order.—*Wm. B. Conover v. Louisiana State Rice Milling Co., Supreme Court of Louisiana, 128 South. 474.*

Injury in Driveway.—Question is for jury where evidence is substantially conflicting and different minds might honestly draw different conclusions; negligence of company operating grain elevator, as to condition of driveway and running of gasoline engine, held for jury in invitee's action for injury sustained when team became frightened and ran.—*Luther v. Farmers Union Co-op. Ass'n. Supreme Court of Neb. 230 N. W. 662.*

Parties to Sale Bound by Ass'n Contract.—Where contract for sale of cotton-seed meal was made subject to rules of cotton seed crushers' association, and sellers failed to make shipments and buyer went into open market and purchased meal at prevailing prices, but did not procure services of broker of association as required by its rules in such cases, buyer could not recover, since such provision included in contract by parties must be enforced.—*Garner v. Jesse C. Stewart Co. U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals. 39 Fed. (2d) 49.*

Intent to Deliver on Margin Trade.—In absence of showing that future contract on margin was not made under federal act, it is incumbent on party seeking to have such future contract declared null to establish intent at time of entering into contract between both parties that no delivery was expected or would be required, in view of Code 1923, §§ 6816, 6819, 6820. Party to marginal future contract cannot claim that contract was improperly closed out for failure to furnish additional margin on the ground that he had been extended a line of credit, where, because of continuous decline in market, the closing of his account benefited rather than damaged him.—*T. S. Faulk & Co. v. Fenner & Beane. Supreme Court of Alabama. 127 South. 673.*

Receivership of Crop.—After an appeal from a judgment directing the delivery of possession of real property, the trial court may appoint a receiver to harvest and conserve crops matured or about to mature thereon at the time the appeal was perfected, though the appellants in possession have filed an undertaking for a stay conditioned pursuant to section 7828, C. L. 1913, that during the pendency of such appeal they will neither commit nor suffer to be committed any waste on the property in suit then in their possession, and if the judgment is affirmed that they will pay the value of the use and occupation of such property from the time of taking the appeal until delivery of possession of the same pursuant to

the judgment.—*Olson v. Union Central Life Ins. Co. Supreme Court of North Dakota. 228 N. W. 223.*

Buyer of Crop Not Liable to Landlord

A. B. Cummings, who had owned a farm for several years, sold it and became a tenant without the knowledge of Chas. Saile, to whom he sold a quantity of hay grown on the farm and subject to the undisclosed lien of C. E. Hayhurst, the new owner and landlord.

Cummings paid only part of the rent and Hayhurst brought suit against Saile in the district court of Douglas County, which gave a judgment in favor of defendant Saile, which was affirmed June 7, 1930, by the Supreme Court of Kansas, in a decision throwing much light on what is to be considered as notice of lien, saying:

The principal question in the case was whether Saile had notice of the landlord's lien upon the crop. A recovery may, of course, be had by the landlord from the purchaser of a crop who purchased with notice of the lien. R. S. 67—526. As to the matter of notice, it was shown that Saile had known Cummings a long time, and knew that he had owned and lived on the farm for five or six years, but the testimony was that he did not know the farm had been sold, and that he had never even heard of Hayhurst.

Rumor Only Notice.—The only thing touching the matter of notice ever brought to his attention either near or remote was that he had heard a rumor that Cummings had traded off his land. This rumor came to him in the winter after the maturity and harvesting of the crops, and only about a month before the purchase of the hay. Was this rumor sufficient to impart notice of the existence of a lien on the crops?

A constructive notice of a lien is effectual if it relates to pertinent facts which would induce an ordinarily prudent man to make inquiry in respect to further facts germane to the right in question. Here the ultimate fact was the tenancy of Cummings. Hayhurst v. Underwood, 126 Kan. 349, 267 P. 965, and cases cited. The Underwood Case was another action brought by Hayhurst against another purchaser from Cummings of a portion of the crop involved here. The principal question in the case was the matter of constructive notice of a landlord's lien. It was held:

"The recording of a deed conveying title to land will not, in and of itself, be constructive notice of the existence of a landlord's lien on the crops grown thereon during the crop year in which the deed was given, when the former owner remains on the land after the date of the deed and harvests and sells such crops.

"The recording of an unacknowledged lease, which contains specific provisions giving the lessor a lien upon all the crops until the rent is paid, where such lease is withdrawn by the agent of the lessor immediately after being recorded, does not, either as a lease or as a chattel mortgage, constitute constructive notice of the existence of a landlord's lien."

It will be observed that the rumor related to a trade or sale of the land by Cummings, and not that it had been leased to him by Hayhurst. A sale and a lease are separate and distinct transactions between which there is no necessary connection. The transfer of title, as we have seen, was not made until the middle of the crop season, and the fact that the seller remained on the farm and harvested and sold the crops as his own was not unusual.

Even if Saile had known of the transfer of title, it would not have been information as to when possession was to be surrendered, much less that a lease had been made or that the vendor did not own and have the right to sell the partly grown crops. Possession continued uninterruptedly after a

sale does not necessarily imply that the vendor is thereafter a tenant. In the Underwood Case, supra, it was held that remaining in possession and growing crops after the vendor has parted with title is not pertinent information that he was then a tenant. It was said:

"This might, under some circumstances, be sufficient to constitute notice, but not as a general proposition. He might have had an oral reservation of the growing crops, as in the case of Soeken v. Hartwig, 124 Kan. 618, 261 P. 590, and doubtless many other circumstances might prevent such a conclusion following the mere giving and recording of a deed."

Cummings had been selling some of his crops and applying some of the money on the rent. There was no attempt to show that the rumor was current or general in the neighborhood. Only one other person than Saile was shown to have heard the rumor, and he said he had heard it mentioned in the winter of 1925 and 1926. The evidence did not show that the rumor was common or notorious. Among other things, the court rightly instructed the jury that:

"Now there is testimony in this case to the effect that Saile had heard a rumor that Cummings had either exchanged or sold his place. If the rumor which he heard and the facts that he was put in possession of in connection with what he heard, is or were sufficient to put an ordinary average individual on inquiry, that is, if the facts and circumstances that he learned were such as to put an ordinary average person on inquiry then he would buy the crops at his peril. * * * To recapitulate, gentlemen, I think it may be said that there isn't any dispute in regard to the fact that Hayhurst owned the land at the time this purchase was made by Saile. Now, if Saile was in possession of sufficient facts from what he knew, to put an ordinary prudent person on inquiry, he should have pursued that inquiry before he paid. If he didn't have that kind of information then he wasn't bound to go any further. That is the principal thing that you have got to decide in this case."

Burden of Proof on Landlord.—It has been decided that the burden of proving a notice in this class of cases is upon the landlord to show that the purchase was made with notice of the lien, and that bad faith in the purchaser cannot be presumed. The purchaser is not required to show his good faith. This burden rests upon the landlord. Mangum v. Stadel, 76 Kan. 764, 92 P. 1093. The character of the information that reached Saile, and whether it was such knowledge as should have put him upon inquiry as to the main fact of tenancy was a fact for the jury to determine. Our conclusion is that the evidence covering no more than the floating rumor which was not general or confirmed, and was so remote from the main fact, warranted the jury in finding that the property had been purchased without notice of the landlord's lien.

The statute in explicit terms makes notice to the purchaser a condition precedent to establishing a liability against him for the value of the crop purchased.

We discover no error in the judgment, and hence it will be affirmed.—288 Pac. Rep. 539.

State Warehouse Laws Independent of U. S. Act

Eighteen corporations, persons and partnerships operating cotton warehouses in Alabama brought suit in the U. S. District Court to enjoin the state commissioner of agriculture from enforcing the state law regulating their business, one provision of which is that a tax of \$10 to \$100 per year must be paid according to the number of bales handled, and bond furnished and license applied for.

The United States Warehouse Act also provides for the licensing and bonding of warehousemen; and the theory of plaintiffs was that the state law conflicted with the federal act, which was supreme. It was contended that to enforce the Alabama law would be an unwarranted interference with interstate commerce.

The court held that Congress did not intend to occupy the whole field as to the storing, etc., of agricultural products moving in interstate and foreign commerce and did not intend to exclude the jurisdiction of the states in regulating agricultural warehouses and warehousemen, even though such regulations should tend to affect interstate or foreign commerce.—40 Fed. Rep. (2d) 1.

Grain Claims Bureau, Inc., Box 687, Station A, Champaign, Ill.

Freight claim audits of your account sales returns three times per year will save you several dollars in a year's shipping. Audits on a percentage basis only, no other costs. A trial is solicited.

W. S. BRAUDT,
AUDITOR AND TREASURER.

Feedstuffs

More Ready Mixed Feeds in Iowa

An increase in the use of prepared feeds by Iowa farmers was shown in the annual report of R. G. Clark, chief of the agriculture department's dairy and food division.

Clark said 1,078 feeds had been registered with the department in 1925, while 1,970 were listed last year, the increases approximately 200 a year.

"This would indicate," he added, "that the use of the prepared feeds in Iowa is a stable and growing practice and that many feeders prefer to buy balanced feeds rather than prepare them themselves."

Organizes Lamb Futures Market

The Chicago Live Stock Exchange has announced another advance method of live stock marketing: dealing in feeding lambs for future delivery. Ten different kinds and weights of western feeding lambs will be traded for August, September or October delivery.

Fine wool, medium wool and coarse wool lambs from either prairie or mountain and of light, medium or heavy weights, white face or black face are included in the plan, thus allowing any producer of western feeding lambs to sell on this market.

Inspection of all contract lambs will be made by official inspector under the supervision of the Chicago Live Stock Exchange thus assuring a fair deal to both buyer and seller.

Feed Trade Marks

Sperry Flour Co., San Francisco, Calif., filed ser. No. 302,069, the word "Surepoult" for poultry food.

Sperry Flour Co., San Francisco, Calif., filed ser. No. 302,070 the word "Suregobble" for poultry food.

Sperry Flour Co., San Francisco, Calif., filed ser. No. 302,071 the word "Sureturk" for poultry food.

S. T. Edwards & Co., Chicago, Ill., filed ser. No. 283,101, the word "Yankee," for dried buttermilk for poultry and live stock feed.

Nowak Milling Co., Hammond, Ind., filed ser. No. 300,432, the words "Domino Pellets," for poultry, rabbit, dog, dairy and live-stock feeds.

Parkston Milling Co., Parkston, Mo., filed ser. No. 301,289, the word "Rayon" for pig meal, molasses pig meal, laying mash, chick mash, steel cut chick scratch, poultry fattener, growing mash, calf meal, and cow feed.

International Sugar Feed Co., Minneapolis, Minn., filed ser. No. 301,930, the word "International" for starting mash, growing mash, laying mash and fattening mash for poultry. The same company filed 5 fanciful designs, ser. Nos. 301,931, 301,932, 301,933, 301,934 and 301,935 for various kinds of baby chick and poultry feeds.

Arranges for Feed Storage

The St. Louis Merchants Exchange, in order to add to the value of the service rendered by the feed futures department, has concluded an agreement with several bonded warehouses so that mill feed, delivered on contract in the futures market, may be stored at a cost of 80 cents a ton, including in and out loading charges, for the first month and 40 cents a ton for each month thereafter. The warehouse receipts, for feeds so stored, will be negotiable.

Here! It Is!

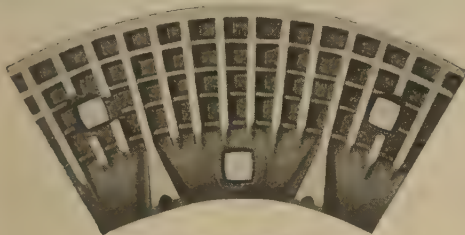
The feed mixer you have been looking for.

Can be used either for dry or molasses mixtures—a 2 in 1 mixer.

It's low in cost; efficient and is a business builder.

*Ask for literature on the Handy
2 in 1 Feed Mixer*

Handy Sack Baler Co.
Marion, Iowa

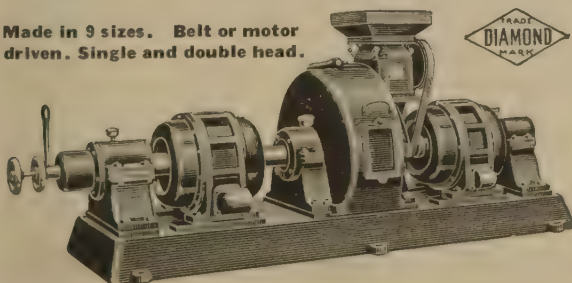


Diamond Rapid Cut



Diamond Eureka

Made in 9 sizes. Belt or motor driven. Single and double head.



One Set of our Plates Produced \$1232.15

H. B. ERICKSON
GRAIN, CUSTOM GRINDING
Viborg, South Dakota

May 27, 1930.

Diamond Huller Co.,
Winona, Minn.
Gentlemen:

This is to advise that the set of EUREKA plates you sent us for trial, were put in Mar. 18th and were taken out May 24th. During that time we ground 1,139,345 lbs. of feed, for which we received \$1,232.15. And we used 84,350 KWH power.

Please ship us another set of Eureka plates for our 32" mill and oblige.

Yours truly,

H. B. Erickson

Equip Your Feed Mills with Diamond Plates

Diamond Huller Co., Winona, Minn.

Feed Trade Notes

Meetings are being held in various sections of the country in an effort to stimulate an increased consumption of eggs.

The Oregon Feed Dealers' Ass'n is considering the propriety of making a less charge for feed that is called for than that which must be delivered.

Franklin Fader, of the Natl. Oil Products Co., has gone to London to attend the World's Fourth Poultry Congress. Mr. Fader is a specialist in the use of cod liver oil for poultry and live stock feeding.

Experts at Michigan State Agricultural College are telling farmers of that state to feed their wheat to their live stock. They say that at present prices wheat is worth \$5 more a ton as a dairy feed than as a commercial grain.

Further hearings to determine if antitrust laws are being violated by cottonseed mills through price-fixing and control of independent plants are now being held in Montgomery, Ala., and will be held in Texas, probably in Dallas, during the fall.

The 150th Holstein to produce more than 1,000 pounds of butter fat in a year under the supervision of the state agriculture colleges and the Holstein-Friesian Assn. of America, and the 187th cow of any breed in the United States to attain that production is Hollyhock Fobes Crescent, owned by Wisconsin State reformatory at Green Bay, Wis.

The Always A Head Mills, or East St. Louis is conducting a question and answer contest, 15 questions being propounded, and Lady Jane of Simcoe, a pure bred 5-year-old Guernsey cow, is to be the first prize. The second, third and fourth prizes are to be registered calves, and various quantities of the company's feeds are to constitute still other prizes.

A Big Day at the elevator of the Co-operative Equity Exchange, Copeland, Kan., resulted in the unloading from trucks and wagons of 67,281 bus. of new wheat June 26, believed to be the record for one day's receipts at a country elevator. This plant was illustrated and described in the Journal Oct. 10, 1929.

Not Ready to Stabilize Everything

Having gotten its fill of wheat and cotton the Farm Board is resting comfortably from its stabilization activities.

It will have no more from that platter, thank you.

The Rice Industry of America at a meeting held at Lake Charles, La., adopted a resolution asking for aid and recommending the establishment of a stabilization corporation for rice under the Agricultural Marketing Act.

The Farm Board backed away from the invitation with the following graceful declination:

"THE FARM BOARD feels that the creation of a stabilization corporation for rice is not advisable at this time.

"Under present conditions the Farm Board believes that prices can be stabilized and production more satisfactorily controlled by the growers themselves thru a strong cooperative marketing association.

"The Board's ability to aid the rice farmers now or hereafter rests squarely upon the producers, who are urged to join a grower-owned and controlled organization and support the cooperative program. Those now in the rice cooperatives are doing their share and the Farm Board will continue to give these associations assistance."

Production of Alfalfa Meal

The June, 1930, production of alfalfa meal in the United States totaled 29,401 short tons, according to reports received from meal manufacturers by the Grain, Hay and Feed Market News Service of the United States Bureau of Agricultural Economics. This outturn was nearly three times that for the previous month and about twice as large as for June, last year. The season's production now aggregates 360,784 tons, or about 3 per cent less than that for the 1928-29 season, but approximately 10 per cent greater than the production in the 1927-28 season.

Month	Production in Tons		
	1929-30	1928-29	1927-28
July	24,408	26,707	14,674
August	28,884	38,716	19,738
September	32,252	42,925	28,128
October	40,847	40,427	36,236
November	27,785	33,132	37,760
December	42,077	31,898	35,739
January	44,821	51,232	40,228
February	41,653	37,393	30,246
March	22,871	27,893	25,551
April	15,588	14,659	17,865
May	11,197	8,686	16,001
June	29,401	19,385	26,492

Total for year..... 360,784 374,053 328,658

Helsingfors, Finland.—The Municipality of Helsingfors has been approached by an Agricultural Implement Cooperative Association with the proposition that a movable vacuum grain-discharge be installed in Helsingfors to take care of the grain brought in on freight vessels from abroad.

J. P. PARKS

MILL FEEDS

Dried Buttermilk—Linseed & Cottonseed Meal
Brokerage Exclusively
400 New England Bldg. Kansas City, Mo.
327 So. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.
719 Chamber of Commerce, Buffalo, N. Y.

PERFECTION DOG FOOD
Prepared Meat-Cereal Food-Cooked, Ready-to-Feed

Everywhere throughout the country Feed and Seed dealers are realizing the importance of securing local "exclusive" territory on the sale of

PERFECTION DOG FOOD
This food is nationally advertised and a "good seller" every month in the year. Write at once for Dealers' Special Proposition.

PERFECTION FOODS COMPANY
BATTLE CREEK Dept. 43 MICHIGAN

Hight Elevator Co.

Receivers — Shippers

Decatur, Illinois

Clipped, Sulphur, or Natural Oats

Kiln-dried, or Natural Corn

Soy Beans

Sunflower Seed

BULK OR SACKED

WHEN in the market for Corn Gluten Feed, Corn Oil Cake Meal, Brewers' Dried Grains or Malt Sprouts, get in touch with

ANHEUSER-BUSCH

ST. LOUIS

Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

Color and design of bag registered U. S. Pat. Off.

Poultry, Dairy, Stock Feeds, Flour and Cereals

Nutrena In Golden Bags

Manufacturers of a complete line of feeds for poultry, swine, dairy cattle, beef cattle, horses, mules, sheep, rabbits, dogs, fur-bearing animals, etc. Poultry feeds always sacked in NUTRENA Golden Bags.

NUTRENA FEED MILLS, Inc. 35 Ewing St., Kansas City, Kans.

Write for circulars, samples and prices; complete information on request.

Whew!

HOT weather should remind you of approaching fall and winter, and the necessity right now of making plans for the increasing of your feed business, during those seasons.

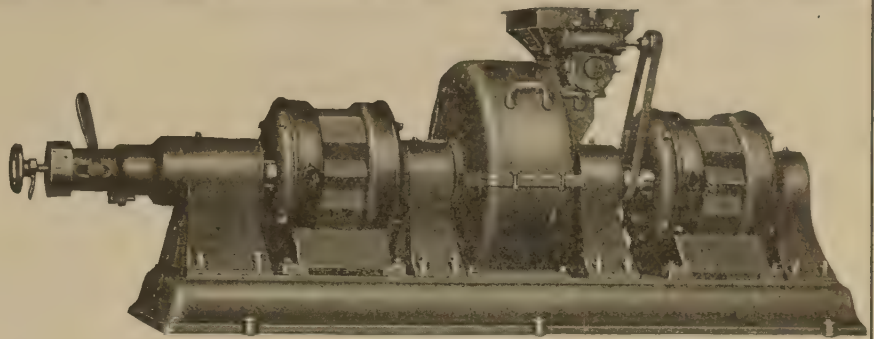
We've got it all figured out for you. If you'll write us a note we will tell you just how the **ARCADY LINE** fits right into your business. It not only increases your feed business, but brings customers for anything else you may sell. There's honor and profit in being an **ARCADY** dealer.

Arcady Farms Milling Co.
Chicago, Ill. Kansas City, Mo.

Custom Feed Grinding



The
Monarch
Attrition
Mill
Work
Pneumatic
Products
Collection
America's
Most
Profitable
Feed
Grinder



Builds a Profitable Side Line

Look into the opportunity for building a feed grinding business in your territory. Each year sees more diversified farming, a larger demand for feed grinding service that returns big profits to the elevator equipped to supply it.

The Monarch Ball Bearing Attrition Mill

America's foremost feed grinder now in use in hundreds of elevators like yours, grinds all kinds of grain into meal for dairy feeds, baby pig feeds and other stock feeds with minimum power, upkeep and attention. Equipped with a Pneumatic Products Collector it grinds the grain into a cool, fluffy meal and performs so satisfactorily that Mr. Larsen of the Farmers Exchange writes, "It is perfection in feed grinding equipment."

Let us go into details with you. Write for Catalog D. No obligation.

SPROUT, WALDRON & CO., Inc.

1202 Sherman St.

Muncy, Pa.

Flour, Feed and Grain Handling Equipment

THE MILLERS REVIEW and FEED FORUM

THE MILLERS REVIEW
Established 1882

THE DIXIE MILLER
Established 1893

A MONTHLY JOURNAL
DEVOTED TO

MILLING, FLOUR, GRAIN
AND THE
MANUFACTURE OF FEED

Best Technical Articles, Feed and Grain
Markets, Association Transactions, Diver-
sified News, Feature Stories

Twelve Months for \$1.00

THE MILLERS REVIEW
and FEED FORUM

WALTON BUILDING

ATLANTA, GEORGIA

THE HAINES FEED MIXER

(PATENTED)

"The Mixer that
Really Mixes"

MIXES
Rapidly,
Thoroughly
and
Uniformly



Send for
Bulletin 20-G



Manufactured and Sold in Canada by
KIPP-KELLY, LTD.,
64 HIGGINS AVE., WINNIPEG

THE GRAIN MACHINERY CO.
MARION-OHIO

Artificially Cured Alfalfa Meal in Oklahoma

What makes the flocks and herds so fine,
The sheep, the oxen, yea, and swine,
Because on thee they chiefly dine?
Alfalfa.

What makes the farmer ride afar,
Seated in his motor car,
Prosperity in peace or war?
Alfalfa.

Let other poets sing their lay
On clover sweet, or timothy;
Their theme is tame compared with thee,
Alfalfa.

—J. L. Nessly, Memphis, Tenn.

J. L. Nessly, who has been selling alfalfa meal from various sources for a number of years, and is thoroly enthusiastic about it, wrote the above verses to commemorate the opening of the Mason process alfalfa meal plant at Pauls Valley, Okla.

The Mason process is a method for artificially curing alfalfa taken fresh from the fields, before the sun and the wind have had an opportunity to work on it and cause the fresh, dark-green color to fade and the leaves to dry and break off in handling.

Farmers claim it increases the yield of their alfalfa fields by 20%, because it permits cutting before the blossom stage, and gives them an extra cutting a season. Further saving is made, as high as 25%, because the fresh alfalfa, taken directly from the cutting machines to the meal plant, suffers no loss from leaves breaking off in handling. At the same time this increases the value of the meal because the highest feeding value in the alfalfa plant is in the leaves and tender shoots, not in the fibrous stems.

The price commanded by alfalfa meal, as is the case with other feedstuffs, depends upon the protein content. Young, tender alfalfa plants have a great deal of protein, in the stems as well as in the leaves. But as the plant grows toward the blossom stage nature makes the stems fibrous to support the weight of the blossoms and the seed. Then the protein is found chiefly in the leaves and the tender shoots.

In the artificial curing process the fields are mowed before the blossom stage, regardless of the weather. The mower is a special machine, closely resembling a binder, except for the absence of bundle making and tying devices. The carriers deliver the fresh cutting into a wagon which is pulled along beside the machine. As a wagon is filled, it is replaced with another, and the load is taken to the artificial curing and meal making plant.

THE PLANT EXTENDS for a block along the railroad right-of-way. At one end it has a receiving incline, which is a slowly moving belt, controlled by clutches and operated by a 10 h.p. motor. The fresh, uncured alfalfa is dumped by this conveyor upon another conveyor that delivers it between dressing rolls. These rolls are fitted

with long teeth, that fork the alfalfa into an even layer just a few inches thick, as they deliver it to the long, mesh covered conveyor that carries it thru the drying oven.

THE DRYING OVEN is a concrete structure 165 ft. long. It is built in sections, with slight fissures between the sections to allow for expansion under the great heat to which it is subjected. For 60 ft. at the exhaust end, ventilators are supplied under the eaves for the escape of moisture laden air.

Heat for the oven is supplied by an 11x50 ft. furnace and mixing chamber, fitted with 10 large gas burners. Temperature is controlled by an automatic thermostat that closes or opens the burners to maintain an even heat.

The heated air is drawn from the furnace at the rate of 260,000 cubic feet per minute by two 200-inch fans, each of which is operated by a 75 h.p. motor thru a silent chain drive. These fans deliver the heated air into the curing oven, where it is deflected to pass twice thru the hay, before escaping with its load of moisture thru the vents and the open end.

Temperature inside the oven is maintained at 300 degrees F. Thru its length, the conveyor, actuated by a 10 h.p. motor, moves the alfalfa at controlled speed of from one to 10 ft. per minute. This permits keeping the alfalfa in the oven the proper length of time to cure it thoroly, regardless of the varying degrees of moisture it may contain.

The alfalfa comes from the oven so dry that it crumbles readily in the hand. Yet it has practically its original green color, and the leaves are intact because it has not been stirred around on the conveyor belt.

From the curing oven the alfalfa is delivered to a conveyor belt that empties it onto a mill conveyor belt, which is a 24-inch 4-ply rubber belt 214 ft. long. This carries it to the mill building, where it delivers the cured alfalfa to a cutting machine. The cutting machine delivers the cut alfalfa into an elevator leg, from which it may be distributed three ways, to the sackers, to the hammer mill or to the feed mixing plant. A 40 h.p. motor operates the cutting machine, the leg and the conveyors in this department.

In this part of the building, is also the hammer mill, operated by a 75 h.p. motor. Screens of varying sizes insure the grinding or pulverizing of the cut alfalfa to the required size for market. From its collector the meal may be delivered two ways, to a conveyor that empties into the sackers, or to the feed mixing plant.

In the last division of the building are two packers, operated by a 20 h.p. motor, and a scale for testing weights. Warehouse space is provided for piling the finished al-

falfa meal and analysis tags are sewed on the bags as the sacked product is piled away or sent out to the shipping platform for loading into cars.

This plant has just been set in operation at Pauls Valley by Mason Mills, Inc. All the conveying equipment was supplied by The Link-Belt Co., including the silent-chain drives. G. E. motors are used thruout, except for the 75 h.p. Fairbanks-Morse motor on the hammer mill. Rubber belt is used on the belt conveyors. Eureka packers sack the finished product. The scale in the sacking room is a Fairbanks. The receiving scale at the office has capacity for 10 tons, and weighing is done over an 8x28 ft. platform. The alfalfa cutting machine is a Fox.

Fire insurance rules made it necessary to erect brick fire walls, and fire-doors over the openings between the various divisions of the plant. The furnace is set 100 ft. away from the grinding plant.

The feed mixing plant, where completed formulas may be prepared and sweet feeds made, has not been built. Construction on it is expected to begin soon and land has already been provided.

J. W. Frier, of Pauls Valley, is the moving spirit behind the city's new project. A young fellow, graduating from Oklahoma's A. & M. college a few years ago, he returned to Pauls Valley and organized a creamery. Within three years he brought the creamery to well past the success he set out to attain, making money for his stockholders and finally selling the plant for more than three times what it cost. With such a record it was not difficult for him to obtain capital for a new venture. Casting about for something to do after selling the creamery, he came in contact with the Mason process for making alfalfa meal and organized Mason Mills, Inc., which constructed the plant in his home town.

Pauls Valley is an admirable setting. More than 6,000 acres of its sandy loam soil in the bottom lands of the Washita river, is devoted to production of alfalfa, yielding an average of about one ton per acre of sun-cured alfalfa and giving an average of 5 cuttings each season. With the new process available, the number of cuttings will be increased to 6 or 7, because the alfalfa can be cut earlier when it does not depend upon the sun for curing.

Mason Mills, Inc., was organized in March of this year, with John L. Abernathy of Purcell, as pres., Roy Ambister, vice-pres., J. W. Frier, sec'y-treas., Dr. Greening, Chas. Price, and R. C. Kennedy, directors. All except the pres. are from Pauls Valley.

Mr. Frier, worked with A. & M. college in reaching his decision to organize, having analysis made of the local sun-cured alfalfa, and comparing it with meal produced from the artificial cured alfalfa. When his plant, the fourth of its kind in the country, was completed early in June an opening day was arranged with A. & M. college in charge. More than 400 visitors registered.

Chemical analysis of the leaf meal from



Forking Load of Alfalfa on Conveyor
Leading to Oven

Oven and Exit End of Conveyor

Alfalfa Grinding Mill

Quick Drying Alfalfa Meal Plant of Mason Mills, Inc., at Pauls Valley, Okla.

the plant, in the laboratory of the A. & M. college showed 6.64% water, 10.49% ash, 26.68% protein, 16.90% fibre, 40.91% nitrogen-free-extract, 3.19% fat. Analysis of another lot by the state board of agriculture showed 7.52% water, 9.22% ash, 23% protein, 15.86% fiber, 4.50% nitrogen-free-extract, 2.90% fat. An analysis of leaf and stem meal showed 5.18% water, 7.34% ash, 18.85% protein, 22.02% fiber, 43.86% nitrogen-free-extract, 2.75% fat.

These analyses show considerably better than those of meal made from the ordinary sun-cured alfalfa grown in the valley, which averages only 12 to 14% protein and is much higher in fiber content.

The company manufactures at the present time alfalfa flour, leaf meal, extra fine, medium and coarse ground leaf and stem meal, choice, medium and coarse cut alfalfa hay. The plant will grind baled alfalfa hay when the fresh-cut green alfalfa is unavailable.

Probing the Peanut Industry

Field surveys in Georgia and Alabama in connection with the Federal Trade Commission's investigation into the peanut industry have been completed, the commission has announced. Its investigators have now moved on to Texas and are also at work at peanut storage warehouses in Philadelphia, Boston, Cincinnati and Chicago.

The inquiry of the commission is being carried on under a resolution of the Senate which calls for facts regarding alleged combinations in violation of the antitrust laws with respect to prices paid for peanuts by corporations operating crushers and mills.

Private elevator firms at Minneapolis offering wheat to millers have found that the government was offering 1 to 2 cents lower. In the absence of official statements the trade is estimating the government's loss the first two weeks of May at \$500,000 on grain bought at the loan price.

Trucking Costs

W. H. Peters, of the Peters Feed Store at Chula Vista, Calif., has recently completed a one year's study of his truck operation costs. His original investment in a 1½ ton Ford truck amounted to \$1074.39, and his mileage from Apr. 5, 1929, to Apr. 5, 1930, was 11,470.

Within that period he transported 1734 tons of merchandise including 2,475,311 pounds delivered from his store and 994,240 pounds were trucked to his store from San Diego. His costs, as tabulated, were as follows:

FIXED EXPENSE: Depreciation (20%), \$214.88; Interest (less depreciation) (8%), \$77.43; License, \$17.00; Storage, \$36.00; Taxes, \$14.65; Insurance, \$83.25; Operator, \$1440.00; **TOTAL FIXED EXPENSE,** \$1883.21. Total of 300 working days per year—\$6.2773 per day cost.

VARIABLE EXPENSE: Repairs, \$18.22; Gasoline (12½ miles per gal.), \$183.16; Cylinder Oil, \$29.30; Grease and Sundry, \$16.10; Tires (per set 12000 mile life), \$131.00; Total Variable Expense, \$377.78; Total Expense, \$2260.99. Total variable expense per mile—\$.03293.

Mileage per day average, 38.29; Fixed Expense, \$6.2773; Variable Expense, \$1.2608; Cost per day, \$7.5381; Cost per mile, \$1.969; Cost per ton mile, \$1.303; Cost per ton, \$1.303; Average load per mile travelled, 1.511 tons.

"The Farmer and the Terminal Grain Market" is a 16-page brochure published by the Board of Trade of Kansas City, Mo., pointing out the valuable and indispensable services performed by these reservoirs of grain in receiving, cleaning, scouring, drying and holding the grain until the demand is found.



H. E. Kiefer, Philadelphia; R. A. Warriner, J. L. Nessly, Memphis, and G. W. Frier, Pauls Valley, Okla.

Hess Direct Heat Driers

Have all the advantages and flexibility
of Hess Steam Heat Driers

WITHOUT

Expense and Bother of Steam Boilers

Simple to Install Simple to Operate Automatic

HESS DRIERS ARE PATENTED

WE DO NOT INFRINGE THE PATENTS
OF OTHERS. WE GUARANTEE THIS.



1,000 Bushel Hess Direct Heat
Drier and Cooler

Crowell Elevator Company
I. C. Railway Elevator, Omaha, Nebr.

HESS WARMING & VENTILATING CO.

1207 SOUTH WESTERN AVENUE

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

HESS DRIER COMPANY OF CANADA, LTD.

68 Higgins Avenue, Winnipeg, Manitoba

LET US PLAN A GRAIN DRYING PLANT FOR YOU

Poultry Feeds and Feeding

Baby Chick Meeting

Few persons who are not in direct touch with conditions know what a tremendous development there has been in the baby chick business within the past few years. The first recorded shipment of chicks in the United States was in 1892. Today it is estimated that more than 500 million chicks are produced annually in incubators, and last year 200,000,000 of them, valued at \$25,000,000, were shipped through the mails.

More than 20 carloads of exhibits were on display at the 15th annual meeting of the Baby Chick Ass'n, held in Detroit on July 7-10, and nearly every state in the Union, as well as all of the provinces in Canada, were represented in the attendance. When the organization was formed 16 years ago, there were 12 members and less than 100 hatcheries were producing and selling chicks, while there are now more than 11,000 commercial hatcheries.

Besides the brooders, heaters, feeders and other mechanical devices there were many prize birds on display, including some 300 egg per year hens.

Limitation of output, so as to prevent over production and consequent price cutting, was the one topic on which there was unanimous agreement.

In the contest in which catalogs of hatcherymen competed was decided. In the opinion of the contest judges the catalog of the Corn Belt Hatcheries, Roth & Sons, Gibson City, Ill., was the best and second prize went to Mississippi Valley Poultry Farms, A. C. Koch, owner, Breeze, Ill. Lake View Poultry Farm, J. A. Kohl, Zeeland, Mich., was awarded third prize.

The Farm Poultry Flock

In talking with a farmer who operates a 160-acre farm and who grows some corn, runs a small dairy and feeds a few steers and some hogs, he said quite incidentally that there were about 200 chickens on the place, and that it cost nothing to feed them during the most of the year. Continuing, he said they ate a good many chickens and lots of eggs, sold some eggs to their milk customers and let the huckster have the cockerels and the old hens.

There is a make-shift of a chicken house on the place but there is only a low fence around the chicken yard and the result is that eggs are laid in the barn; under the house; in the straw stack, etc., and chicken's roost in the barn; in the trees; in the hog house, and in divers other places.

No effort is made to improve the quality of the stock, except that cockerels are sometimes traded with the neighbors, and while barred rocks make up his flock, no special effort has been made to maintain their purity.

No balanced rations are used; cracked corn and screenings being fed in the winter, a few heads of cabbage being supplied from time to time as a green supplement; and finally no separate account is kept of winter feed costs, or of cash receipts from the sale of eggs and birds.

Now this farmer knows better than this. He takes three or four farm journals, his home town paper, and one of the metropolitan dailies, and then he gets bulletins from his state college of agriculture, and he explains it all by saying he is too busy to bother with chickens.

In how many instances is this typical of farm poultry management, and in how many is it rather typical of the way in which the whole farm is run; and yet there are many who wonder why the farmers are not all prosperous.

The Poultry Industry

There are estimated to be more than 6,000,000 separate flocks of poultry in the U. S., including nearly 5,500,000 on the farms. Poultry is raised on more than 86 per cent of the farms of the country. About 85 per cent of the fowls are raised on general farms in flocks of 50 to 400 hens, principally in the grain-producing north central states.

The number of chickens on farms in 1929 was about 442,000,000, with a value of \$403,000,000. The income from chickens and eggs amounted to about 10 per cent of all farm income in 1928, being estimated at \$717,000,000 for eggs and \$458,000,000 for chickens, or a total of \$1,175,000,000 out of a total income of \$11,827,000,000 from farm production. Poultry products were exceeded in value in 1928 by only four other farm products—corn, milk, swine and cotton. Over 2,500,000,000 dozen eggs and more than 500,000,000 chicks are produced annually.

The poultry industry represents on the one hand a widely distributed enterprise supplemental to general farming, and on the other hand a high degree of specialization in commercial plants. In producing sections near the larger cities on the Atlantic seaboard and in the Pacific coast States of California, Oregon and Washington, there are areas in which commercial poultry production predominates. In other localities, the keeping of poultry for breeding stock and for the production of eggs for hatching is important, the baby chicks being sold to those who keep both large and small flocks for commercialized egg production.

The value of eggs represents about 57 per cent and the value of poultry meat about 43 per cent of the total value of all poultry products. Chickens contribute about 95 per cent of the value of all poultry products and are the only class of poultry raised extensively for the production of eggs, all other classes being raised primarily for the production of meat.

St. Louis Feed Prices

The following table shows the closing bid price each week on the St. Louis market per ton of standard bran, gray shorts and standard middlings for the September delivery:

	June 28	July 3	July 12	July 19
Bran	19.20	19.10	19.10	22.25
Shorts	23.00	23.10	23.00	24.50
Midds	21.75	20.75	21.00	24.00

HIAWATHA GRAIN CO.

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

Grain, Screenings, Mill Oats

GROUND FEEDS

Straight Cars

Mixed Cars

Operating HIAWATHA MILL

34% Linseed Meal

Also 30% Blended Oil Meal

Iowa Feed Corp., Des Moines, Ia.



Standard for 35 Years

Because we have constantly improved our methods of manufacture over a period of 35 years, our Meat Feeds have the confidence and are in constant demand by Poultrymen and Feed Mixers everywhere.

DARLING & COMPANY

Dept. No. M

Chicago, Ill.

Practical Poultry Farming

by L. M. Hurd

extension instructor in poultry husbandry, New York State College of Agriculture at Cornell University, is an up to date treatise on the raising of poultry. The poultryman who keeps hens as a main enterprise, the farmer whose flock is incidental to other farm operations, and the feed dealer who wants to talk knowingly about poultry raising will all find the book useful and profitable to read. Printed in large type, and with many illustrations, its 400 pages are full of practical information.

Price \$3.50, f. o. b. Chicago

Grain Dealers Journal

332 So. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

INCREASE YOUR FEED BUSINESS

Add MINROL-PROTIN to Your Poultry Mash

MINROL-PROTIN is a Complete Mineral Concentrate for Poultry. It supplies ALL the minerals poultry requires. Added to your grain rations NOW it will insure good results for customers using your feeds.

Learn how MINROL-PROTIN will improve the efficiency of your poultry feeds and increase your business. Send today for our interesting, informative booklet, illustrated with photographs of actual results obtained with mixtures containing MINROL-PROTIN.

Feeds That Contain MINROL-PROTIN Are Better Poultry Feeds. L. C. L. or Carload quotations on request.

Unusually attractive proposition to feed manufacturers in several states. Write today for full particulars.

THE CONCENTRATE PRODUCTS COMPANY

822 S. May Street

Chicago, Ill.

Hens Need Wet Mash

Hens need a lot of special attention in the summer. In spite of that fact, however, they probably get less attention than at any other time of the year. Eggs are cheap. Greens and waste grain is abundant and the hens are left to shift for themselves.

They sit around a good deal on account of the heat and do not get enough food to develop and maintain profitable egg production. As a result of this lack of care, they go into an early molt and become a burden upon their owners.

Some flocks starting to molt now and they should not molt until October. The reason for the early molt is nothing but neglect. The feed and water has been neglected. The mash hoppers have not been filled regularly. No wet mash has been supplied.

Memphis Cottonseed and Cottonseed Meal

Memphis, Tenn., July 19.—Cottonseed towards the middle of the past week equaled the old lows of the season, but buying interest increased on the break and a continuation of dry weather and a further advance in meal, oil and cotton. The market was more active Friday than during any day for the past month, with the fall deliveries up to a little above \$31.25, after having made the lows Wednesday at \$29.50, with additional buying interest in evidence, and sellers noticeable by their absence. Against present values for the products of cottonseed, tenderable grades indicate a gross possibility of \$40.00 to possibly a little above, and while mill support at present prices is noticeable by its absence, shorts continue nervous and at the close Saturday had bid prices up an average of \$1.50 per ton in three days, without attracting selling in volume. October cottonseed this day last year closed at \$40.75. The trend of the market seems definitely coupled with the weather, and while no moisture of consequence was reported in dry areas Saturday, the long distant forecast was for showers next week.

Cottonseed meal developed a very strong tone Friday and Saturday, after having made lows for the movement earlier in the week, and July traded up to \$33.00 near the close, with the fall months the more active, and trading at \$32.00 at the bell. At the close Saturday prices averaged from \$1.00 to \$2.50 up from the lows of mid-week. The old crop months which are still bearing the brunt of mill selling of remaining old crop stocks, have followed the advances in the fall deliveries reluctantly, and Saturday August and October were at practically the same price, against a previous difference of \$5.50 in favor of the former. Deliveries against July have totaled only 900 tons so far, which have been stopped promptly, but it is thought that the total deliveries may run possibly to 3000 tons. Trade buying of new crop stuff accounts mostly for the advance in those options while limited mill selling, which has origi-

nated mostly in Tex. and La., has been confined mostly to the Aug., Sept., October cottonseed meal closed this day last year at \$39.40.

Cocoonut Oil Meal for Dairy Cows

In a new bulletin on cocoonut oil meal, prepared by Procter and Gamble, several agricultural experiment stations are quoted as finding that the use of that product for feeding dairy cows increased the amount of butter fat in the milk. A part of what this bulletin says on the subject, is as follows:

The value of cocoonut oil meal for feeding dairy cows has long been determined, and its use extends back over a period of years. European nations first found cocoonut oil meal a most essential component in the daily feeding ration of dairy animals long before it assumed its place among the prominent feedstuffs of this country.

The history of cocoonut oil meal for dairy feeding covers a wide scope and has many phases. Research and investigation in this and foreign countries, notably Germany, Holland, and England, has developed some very definite facts and pertinent factors on cocoonut oil meal when applied to the feeding of dairy animals.

The mass of evidence uncovered by our own and European investigation could not possibly be incorporated in this pamphlet; therefore, we have selected the most authentic and informative reports available on this subject.

A certain phase of dairying that has been discussed and scientifically treated, that has been confirmed and contradicted, is the ability of certain feeds to increase the fat content of the milk. Let it be stated here that heredity is the determining factor so far as butter fat content of the animal is concerned; we know that the average yield of fat is higher from the Jersey and Guernsey breeds than from the Ayrshire or Holstein. Upon this subject some interesting data regarding the effect of cocoonut oil meal on the butter fat content, on the milk flow, and on the butter produced, has been brought to light.

Several agricultural experiment stations in this country, in Iowa, Massachusetts, California, and Texas, and likewise a number of stations in European countries, have found that cocoonut oil meal tends to increase the butter fat content of the milk when fed to dairy cows. This is due in all probability to the quality and purity of the fat found in the meal. At the same time the milk flow has been well maintained and its effect on the butter was to produce improved quality, better flavor, finer texture, and a higher degree of firmness.

On the subject of cocoonut oil meal and its marked effect on butter fat, it is best to quote several authorities and their findings from a scientific standpoint:

Agricultural Experiment Station, Berkeley, Calif.—“Contrary to the opinion of many dairymen, it is not as a rule possible to change permanently in a marked manner the per cent of fat in the milk by any definite system of feeding, or by the use of special feeds. An apparent exception to this rule is furnished by a few feeds especially high in fats, and the results obtained in the two experiments described and in other experiments have shown that cocoonut meal is one of these feeds.”

Agricultural Experiment Station, Brazos County, Tex.—“From these results it is apparent that so far as economy of production was concerned there was not a great deal of difference between the three kinds of rations compared. The ration containing both cocoonut and cottonseed meal proved the most economical, while the milk produced on the cottonseed meal ration was slightly more expensive than that produced on cocoonut meal. So far as the feed cost of a pound of butter fat was concerned on the cocoonut meal ration the cost per pound was over one cent less than on the cottonseed meal ration, while the cost was least on the mixed ration.

“So far as percentages of butter fat were concerned, here again the cocoonut meal feeding produced on the average throughout the entire experiment about .2 per cent more of butter fat, averaging 6.1 per cent, while both the cottonseed meal and mixed ration yielded on the average of 5.9 per cent of butter fat. Thus from the standpoint of production the rations containing both cocoonut meal and cottonseed meal proved most economical.”

ALFALFA MEAL

Fine ground for Poultry Mash
our specialty

THE DENVER ALFALFA
MILLING & PRODUCTS
CO., U. S. A.

Sales Offices for the Convenience of
Eastern Buyers: Pierce Bldg.,
St. Louis, Mo.
Home Office: Lamar, Colo.

CALIFORNIA Alfalfa Meal

Our Specialty

“Chickalfa” Leaf-Meal

20% Protein—18% Fibre



ALSO



Special Fine-ground Alfalfa
Meals for Poultry Mash

WE SOLICIT YOUR INQUIRIES

Russell & Macaulay
Sacramento, Calif.

ALFALFA MEAL

All grades and grinds

We invite a trial order

Pecos Valley Alfalfa Mill Co.

Home Office
Hagerman, New Mexico

MASON
MILLS
ASTER
MEAL

made from
alfalfa cured
within one
hour's time
from standing
in the field.
We lose nothing but the moisture.

“Every Pound Alike—Good”
MASON MILLS INC.
PAULS VALLEY, OKLA.

The Manufacture of Commercial Feeds

by W. H. Strowd, Ph.D.
Formerly Chief Chemist, Wisconsin
Department of Agriculture

The first chapter is devoted to the composition of feeds. Then the author goes on to discuss, authoritatively, balanced rations and feeding standards.

The ensuing chapters take up the various products of cereals and other ingredients used in feed manufacture. Wheat, rye, corn, oats, barley and rice products are enumerated and discussed in turn, followed by flaxseed, cottonseed, sugar beet, cane, meat, fish and dairy products.

After grounding the reader in these essentials, the author proceeds with the preparation of dairy, calf, hog, poultry, horse and cattle feeds, with appropriate formulas for each. Price at Chicago, \$3.00. Weight, 2 lbs.

Grain Dealers Journal
332 So. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

National Hay Convention

The 37th annual convention of the National Hay Ass'n, at Columbus, Ohio, on July 7-8, was an exceedingly interesting and profitable meeting. From start to finish, the program centered around the subject of hay and the interchange of ideas and the discussion of new developments gave every member something to take home and think about.

After a practical demonstration that the hay men can sing, as well as handle hay, Pres. Alexander called the convention to order. Rev. Thos. H. Campbell gave the invocation and this was followed by addresses of welcome upon behalf of the state of Ohio and city of Columbus, and these were responded to by former Pres. H. A. Bascom, of Boston. The next number on the program was the president's address and it, in part is as follows:

President Alexander's Address

My report, which is in reality a report of the Board of Directors, will be short. The usual mid-winter meeting of the Board was dispensed with this year as a matter of economy. This was not done with the view of establishing a precedent for the future but there being no matters of special importance requiring consideration, which could not be handled by correspondence, it was deemed advisable to conserve to that extent. The Board has functioned, though widely separated, you may rest assured of that.

In passing, I would like also to mention the good work of Harry Milligan, chairman of the membership committee, and Chris Egly, chairman of the State Vice Presidents. Harry has conducted a very aggressive membership campaign in the face of adverse circumstances, due to the general conditions in the hay business. The new members, to the credit of Chris personally, together with the manner in which he has performed his duties as chairman of State Vice Presidents, bespeak his loyalty to the Association. Both Chris and J. S. P. Thompson have been loyal to their respective offices of First and Second Vice President. They have offered constructive suggestions and have been loyal in their co-operation. I want to thank all of the State Vice Presidents, all committeemen and all who were kind enough to accept responsibility during the past year. They have all shown a willingness to render such service as occasion required.

I will make special mention of another committee chairman who usually receives and always deserves special commendation. I refer to "Jim" Suttie, chairman of the Transportation Committee. I feel safe in saying that few of us realize or fully appreciate what his work means to the Association. In the vernacular of the street, Jim "knows his onions." Where could we find another man to fill his place?

When transportation troubles arise, there is only one thought. Leave it (not to George) but to Jim. When perplexing questions confront us, he always has definite convictions and the Board of Directors as well as the President usually feel safe in following those convictions. There is, to my mind, only one Jim Suttie in the Association when it comes to transportation problems.

We must not overlook our faithful Secretary. No one can appreciate a Secretary like Fred K. Sale more than the President. Fred has traveled the road so long and often that he knows the danger signals and it behooves the President to give serious consideration to his counsel. Fred is a fiend for work. This together with his good judgment and economy have contributed largely to the present financial condition of the Association which is the best it has been for some years. Our available cash according to the Auditor's report is \$1992.27 and our net worth \$1770.33 greater than it was a year ago. Not so bad, is it? Our membership, while not as large as we would like to have it, consists for the most part, of the most substantial hay men who appreciate the value of the Association and who can be depended upon for their support.

The move last year during Walter Toberman's administration whereby the offices of The National Hay Association were merged with those of the Indiana Grain Dealers' Association, has fully justified itself. It has reduced our operating expenses materially without decreasing the efficiency of our work. The Association owes a debt of gratitude to Harry Dinius and Avon Burk, to whom credit is due for initiating this movement and

assisting President Walter Toberman and Secretary Sale in consummating the arrangement. This change has meant much work for Fred but he is doing it and seems to enjoy it. In this connection, I want to read a short extract from one of his recent letters to me. He says, "Some of these days I am going to have to take time out and get acquainted with my family and do some work around home. Have been working practically every night in the office until about ten o'clock for the past month. Working at night isn't anything new to me but here of late it has been more continuous." Fred has probably put in as many hours of actual work during the past year as anyone here.

Since our last convention the Grim Reaper has invaded our ranks and laid low six of our members. I believe this is the fewest members we have lost for several years. They are A. E. Reynolds of Crawfordville, Ind.; Charles England, Baltimore, Md.; M. D. Kilmer, Cleveland, Ohio; Claude Kinder, Arcola, Ind.; Geo. W. Eddy, Boston, Mass., and W. B. Talbert of Lexington, Ky.

By the death of these men the Association has lost some loyal members and many of us, some good personal friends.

May I, at this point, deal in generalities to some extent with reference to the importance of The National Hay Association to the hay industry? Some of us may feel that we are without the realm of association influence, but we should not deceive ourselves. I wonder if we can fully realize what the association means to all who are engaged in the hay business, or if we can visualize the predicament we would be in without it.

Almost every industry is organized these days as a matter of self-preservation and absolute necessity. The only organization through which the entire hay interests can function as a unit is The National Hay Association. It has been the "balance wheel" of the industry for the past 37 years and has been protecting our interests all along the way. Individually, we are helpless. There must be concentration of effort and influence to enable us to continue in business.

I have repeatedly said that no one in the hay business can belong to the association and avail himself of the privileges and facilities to which he is entitled by virtue of his membership, without benefiting much more than the cost of the membership and I do not believe that a shipper, receiver or broker can afford not to belong though his business may not be the best.

It is true that the hay business, in recent years has not been what we would like to have it but if we will look around us we will find that our neighbors are also having their troubles, many of which are worse than ours.

One thing can be said about the hay business. It is not for the most part, as seriously affected by general business depression as many other lines and that means much. For instance, during the past several months until old hay became practically exhausted, the hay business was fully as good and I believe, better on the whole than for some time. On the other hand, it is useless for me to say that most lines have suffered severely. If we all had the "low down" on the troubles of our neighbors, I am of the opinion that we would be better satisfied with our own lot.

Sec'y. Sale's Report

In looking back over the past year's work in this association, there are few particularly outstanding events which have taken place that need reviewing at this time. The work has been of a routine nature, though a very busy year. Have handled many minor claims arising between members, though not a single controversy this year has been necessary to refer to either of the Arbitration Committees for adjustment. I think this speaks well for the membership, and it indicates to me that the members, as a rule, are striving harder to fulfill their contracts properly, and further, when difficulties do arise, the parties to the same indicate a willingness to adjust matters on an amicable basis.

August 15 and 16, I attended the annual convention of the New York State Hay & Grain Dealers Association, held at Syracuse. Three new members and some advertising for the Year Book were secured while at this meeting.

On September 17, I represented the association before the Central Freight Association in Chicago on Docket No. 22395, a proposal of the railroads to eliminate existing Storing in Transit privileges on hay and straw. The measure was defeated. During the year the hearings on Part 10, Docket

17,000, Western Hay Rates Investigation, have been concluded and the brief for this association was prepared and filed by Traffic Manager Suttie. "Jim" is to be congratulated on the splendid assistance he secured through State Commissions and other sources, and handled the entire case with practically no expense to the association. We called your attention last month to a decision of the Supreme Court in which they said the Interstate Commerce Commission has misconstrued the intent of the Hoch-Smith Resolution. It remains to be seen what the next move of the I. C. C. will be. However, we think a decision in the hay rate case will be rendered.

A great deal of time and effort has been put forth this year on membership work. Early this spring a membership campaign was opened and many boosters responded to our earnest appeal for individual assistance. New members have been secured up to this moment since our meeting a year ago. The number secured does not give justice to the efforts put forth in this campaign, yet those who really have entered into the spirit of this campaign realize they have done their best. More of the members could and should have helped and I feel sure our results would have been even more gratifying, if they had helped. Those whose efforts met with success and those whose names are inscribed on the Honor Roll, indicating they had secured one or more new members are as follows:

C. G. Egly, Ft. Wayne, Ind., 8; F. L. Alexander, Marion, Ohio, 1; Geo. W. Dafeo, Sandusky, Mich., 1; H. Bannader, Lodi, Ohio, 1; John Devlin, Hay Co., Chicago, Ill., 1; Geo. W. Joyner, Rocky Mount, N. C., 1; F. L. Lewi, New York, N. Y., 1; J. B. Martin, Shelburn, Ind., 1; H. W. Milligan, Sioux City, Ia., 1; J. C. Suttie, Omaha, Neb., 1; W. L. Vehrencamp, Jackson, Va., 1; Fred K. Sale, Indianapolis, Ind., 8; Total, 26.

The financial condition of the association is in a very healthy state, as I will soon reveal to you in making the financial statement. Last year, for the first time in many years, we lived within our income. This year we not only did the same thing, but laid aside some in our Liberty Bond account. In all probability this will be greatly needed the coming year in combating various important transportation matters we are expecting to be confronted with.

Financial Statement

A year ago the excess of cash receipts over cash disbursements was \$36.32. This year the excess of cash receipts over cash disbursements is \$1,992.27. Of this amount \$1500 was invested in 4½% Liberty Bonds, making our present investment in Bonds \$3500 as against \$2000 a year ago.

Total cash receipts this year amounted to
(Continued on page 134)



C. G. Egly, Ft. Wayne, Ind., Pres. Nat'l Hay Association



PREFERRED!
Every bag guaranteed. Registered and licensed in compliance with FEEDING STUFF LAWS in every state in which sold—protecting manufacturer and dealer when resold and shipped with other products.

"YANKEE"
DRIED BUTTERMILK

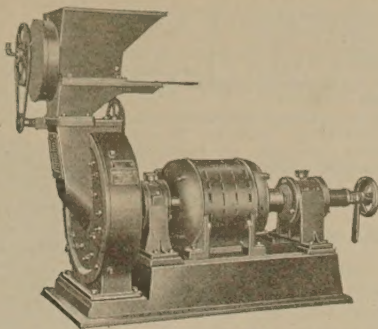
"BUTTERFLY"
DRIED SKIMMED MILK

S. T. EDWARDS & CO., INC.
FEED SYSTEM ENGINEERS
FEED MILL MACHINERY FEED FORMULAS
110 N. FRANKLIN ST., CHICAGO, ILL.
TELEPHONE RANDOLPH 1547

"Feeds and Feeding"
ILLUSTRATED
19th Edition—770 Pages
By W. A. Henry and F. B. Morrison

The recognized authority on feeds and feeding. Careful study of this book by elevator operators who grind and mix feeds will place them in better position to advise their farmer patrons as to the best in feeds. Keep it in your office within easy reach of your patrons and encourage their reading it. Contains valuable formulae and suggestions on feed ingredients, proportions, etc.
Price \$4.50, f. o. b. Chicago.

Grain Dealers Journal
332 S. La Salle Street Chicago, Ill.



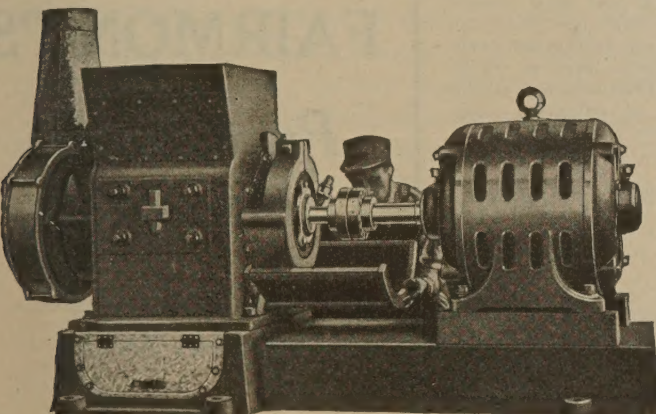
"We certainly like our high speed Munson very much. It does nice clean work and does it fast. We have had no trouble with the mill at all and it has been run over a year, eight to ten hours a day."

OTHER features, aside from ability to stand hard work, are its capacities—smooth, even, cool operation—moderate initial cost—little floor space required—and famous Undercut Rib grinding plate.

Why not investigate the Munson High Speed Grinder—it will open new fields in profitable grinding to you.

Literature on request—no obligation.

MUNSON MILL MACHINERY CO.
ESTABLISHED 1825 UTICA, N. Y.
Representatives all over the United States



Greater Weight
makes the "SPEED-KING"
a better Feed Grinder

Not only does this new Williams Hammer Mill embody the most advanced engineering features, but it is also the heaviest Hammer Mill with a 50% heavier frame, larger ball bearings and a shaft at least 1" larger in diameter than any equal size grinder. Such vibration proof construction insures longer life and 12% to 30% lower power consumption. Eight sizes for belt or motor drive. All handle ear corn and grain.

Williams Patent Crusher & Pulverizer Co.
721 Montgomery St., St. Louis, Mo.
Chicago New York San Francisco
37 W. Van Buren St. 15 Park Row 337 Rialto Bldg.

Williams
PATENT CRUSHERS GRINDERS SHREDDERS

Established 1878

Bauer

Established 1878

ATTRITION MILLS
BALL BEARING ALEMITE LUBRICATION



BELT AND MOTOR DRIVE SEVEN SIZES

Interior easily accessible. Automatic quick release, pressure relief springs.
Feeder is ball bearing, noiseless, has bronze gear with hardened steel worm.
Suspended motor construction. Rotor and stator always centered. Ammeter with all Motor Mills.

The BAUER BROS. CO.
Manufacturers
"BAUER" HAMMER MILLS, CRUSHERS, ETC.
Springfield Ohio

National Hay Convention

(Continued from page 132)

\$9,165.47 as compared with \$10,327.45 a year ago, or a reduction of \$1,161.98.

Total cash disbursements this year were \$7,173.30 compared with \$10,291.13 a year ago, or a reduction in our operating expense, salaries, etc. of \$3,117.83.

Actual cash in banks on June 30, 1930, was \$1,357.53, this not including Liberty Bonds.

Prepaid 1930-31 dues coming in between June 1, 1930, and June 30, 1930, amounted to \$2,210.00 as compared with \$2,760.00 during the corresponding period a year ago.

Report of Traffic Manager Suttie

The traffic report outlined in considerable detail the work that had been done during the year. For the most part, what was done is now transportation history. Some of the things embraced in this report, are as follows:

Report of Traffic Manager

About the most important decision affecting hay for some time, was handed down by the Supreme Court on June 2nd, finding the I. C. C. had placed wrong interpretation on the INTENT of the Hoch-Smith Resolution; the Court held that the Resolution as passed by Congress merely expressed hope that freight rates on agricultural products should be as low as possible and did not carry any specific authority to reduce rates on such products.

In our Southern case, docket 3048, and the Western case, part 10 of docket 17000, we laid particular emphasis on the Hoch-Smith Resolution as supporting our contention for lower rates; what the final outcome ultimately will be, we cannot tell at this time. We do believe in our 17000 case we produced enough actual producer witnesses testifying from an economic standpoint to make a very good case regardless.

Reconsignment.—There has been considerable agitation before committees for some changes in present rules and nothing definite has as yet taken place. We anticipate in the very near future a reopening of the whole reconsignment case before the I. C. C. and needless to state if this occurs it is vital to our interests to participate actively. The present rules are indefinite in parts and subject to various interpretations.

Weights on Hay.—Have nothing further to add to my report of last year and recommendations contained therein. If the I. C. C. investigate the proper rating to apply on hay in CFA and Trunk Line territory, will endeavor to have the old case, 15981, reopened and incorporated, in that manner getting away from filing formal complaint.

General.—With earnings as they are and many of the carriers' revenues falling far below normal, would not be surprised to see some effort made soon to advance rates generally. Naturally the rates they will want to advance first will be those they figure are not earning them sufficiently in comparison with other rates regardless of whether an industry can as a whole afford it.

Other Speakers

Among the speakers on the program were Dr. J. C. Willard, Dept. of farm crops, Ohio

State Univ., who talked on "Cutting and Curing Forage Crops for Higher Quality Hay"; A. R. Shannon, Nat'l Hay Ass'n inspector, whose subject was "Uniform Grading and Loading of Hay"; D. Clifford Jones, Secy. N. Y. State Hay & Grain Dealers' Ass'n; Rudolph Raabe, W. F. Biles and O. M. Earl.

Resolutions

Resolutions, expressing appreciation to the speakers, the officers, etc., were adopted, as was also one favoring the passing National legislation similar to the Strong bill, and one urging shippers and receivers to make every effort to encourage the early cutting of hay by the farmers.

Election of Officers

Chris. G. Egly of Ft. Wayne, Ind., was elected president, and Fred K. Sale was re-named secretary-treas. H. A. Bascom of Boston was named 1st v. p., and H. M. Scott of Toronto, 2nd v. p. The new directors are F. L. Alexander, Marion, O.; Rudolph Raabe, Ft. Jennings, O.; Geo. S. Bridge, Chicago; C. A. Miller, Adrian, Mich., and Lloyd M. Faris, Kansas City, Mo.

Ruling on Fish Meal Imports

Overruling a protest of George S. Bush & Co., Inc., of Seattle, the United States Customs Court at New York finds that fish meals, which had been produced from herding by the hydraulic system, being thoroughly cooked and then placed in the hydraulic presses in order to expel the excess moisture and oil, after which it was ground, is not entitled to classification as substances used chiefly for fertilizer under Paragraph 1583, Tariff Act of 1922.

It was not shown that the class of fish meal to which it belonged was used chiefly for fertilizer immediately prior to or at the time of importation, and is therefore properly classifiable as articles manufactured in whole or in part, not specially provided for at the rate of 20 per centum ad valorem under Paragraph 1459 of the same act.

The June 1930 Pig Survey Report

A decrease of about 6 per cent in the spring pig crop of 1930 from that of 1929 for the United States as a whole is shown by the June pig survey of the Dept. of Agri. covering about 72,000 farms. The decrease shown in the 11 Corn Belt states was about 3 per cent; all other areas also showed decreases, these being 21 per cent in the North Atlantic, 2 per cent in the South Atlantic, 28 per cent in the South Central and 17 per cent in the far western.

The number of sows farrowed this spring showed more of a decrease than did the number of pigs saved. For the United States as a whole the decrease in sows farrowed was about 10 per cent and for the Corn Belt the decrease was about 7 per cent.

The reports of the number of sows bred or to be bred for farrowing in the fall of 1930 point to but little change in the number that will farrow this fall from the number that farrowed in the fall of 1929. The report shows intended increases of 18 per cent for the United States and 15.5 per cent for the Corn Belt in sows bred to farrow this fall compared with sows farrowed in the fall of 1929.

The number of hogs over six months of age, including brood sows, on June 1 this year was somewhat smaller than a year ago as shown by comparing the average number reported per farm and per 100 acres of land this year and these averages of June 1 last year. For the Corn Belt this reduction amounted to about 8 per cent.

FEED and GRAIN SAMPLES ANALYZED by EXPERTS

Write, wire or phone
Harrison 6490

RUNYON TESTING LABORATORIES
1106 Board of Trade Chicago, Ill.

Clean, White Louisiana SALT

99.84% Pure

Free from shale, moisture,
organic matter, adulterants.
Best for Your Trade.
Will not cake or harden.
Costs no more.
Get samples for feed mixing.
Splendid profits for Dealers.

Myles Salt Co., Ltd.

New Orleans, La.

H. B. NAY

Sales Representative

360 N. Michigan Ave., CHICAGO, ILL.

FAIRMONT'S

Pure Flake Buttermilk

9 Large Plants

Excellent Service

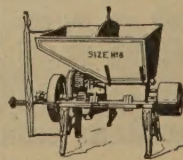
THE FAIRMONT CREAMERY CO. U.S.A.

OMAHA, NEBRASKA

BOWSHER Crush Grind Feed Mills Mix

Rapidly crush ear corn (with or without husk) and grind all the small grains; either separately or mixed—as they are being ground—not before or after. This saves time and labor.

"COMBINATION" MILLS



Use the famous Cone-Shape burrs. Light Draft. Large Capacity. Solidly Built. Long Life. Special sizes for the milling trade. Sacking or Wagon Box Elevator. Circular on request.

THE N. P. BOWSHER CO., South Bend, Ind.

What Do You Need in Preparing Feeds?

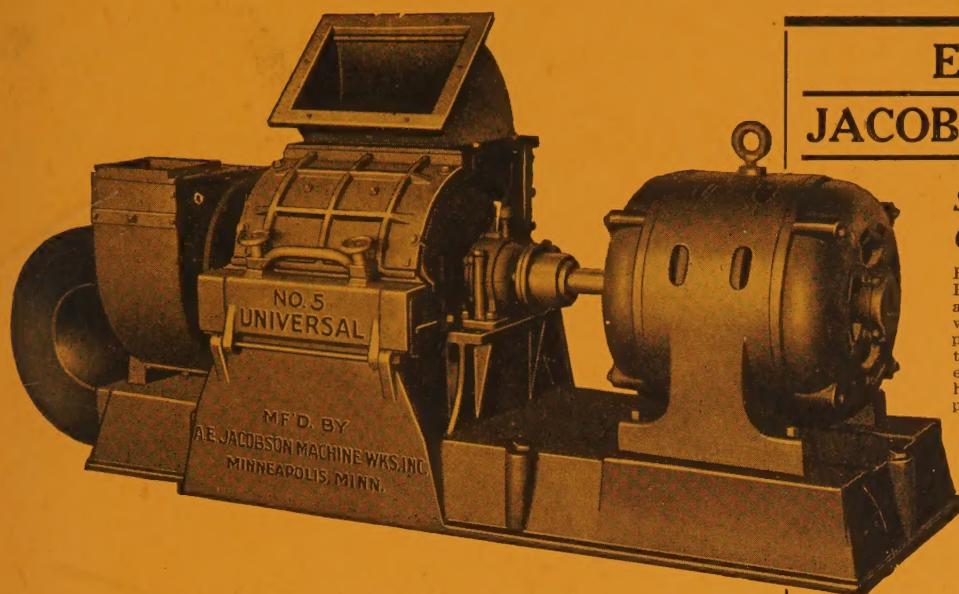
Check below the items in which you are interested and mail to Information Bureau, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, and information on where to get what you want will be immediately sent you.

Attrition mills	Gluten, feed, meal
Alfalfa meal	Hammer mills
Blood, dried	Iodine
Bone meal	Iron oxide
Buttermilk, dried, semi-solid	Linseed meal, cake
Calcium, carbonate, phosphate	Meat meal, scrap
Cocoonut oil meal	Minerals
Cod liver oil	Mineral mixtures
Charcoal	Molasses
Commercial feeds	Oyster shell, crushed
Cottonseed meal, cake	Peanut meal
Feed mixers	Phosphates, rock
Feed concentrates	Potassium, chlorid iodide
Feeders for mills	Salt
Fish meal	Screenings
Formulas	Skim milk, dried
	Soybean, meal
	Tankage
	Yeast for feeding

Information Bureau

GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL

332 So. La Salle St. Chicago, Ill.



EXCLUSIVE JACOBSON FEATURES

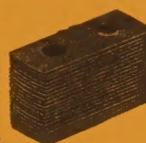
Self-Sharpening Cutting Plate

Here's why Jacobson Cutting Plates last twice as long; they are made of heavy sheet steel with loops pressed out from the plate. Continual use only makes these loops sharper. Plates are easily and quickly installed, yet held securely by double strapping and five bolts.



Time Saving Beater

This battery of keen, special-alloy steel blades is easily assembled—and easily inserted or removed as a unit. Four sharp cutting edges defy wear.



The Jacobson Universal Grinder

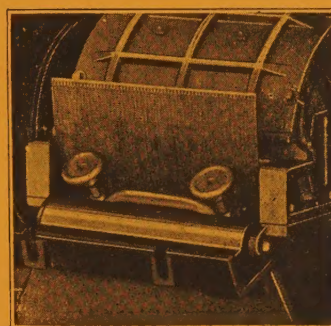
Designed especially for Grist and Flour Mills—Sold completely equipped

Here's a rugged, heavy-duty grinder that will handle small grain, screenings, ear corn, roughage stocks, corn shucks and many other materials smoothly and quickly. Comes complete with grain feeder which insures a steady flow without clogging, improved ear corn feeder, complete pneumatic system, powerful electro-magnetic separator which removes all tramp iron, saves grinder parts, cuts power costs, removes fire hazard and allows you to sell clean, metal free feed. The Universal also is equipped with double sacker and ammeter.

The Universal is made in three direct connected and three belt driven models, requiring from 40 H.P. to 75 H.P.

If you are grinding for profit, you need a Jacobson Universal. Check the exclusive Jacobson features—check the equipment, learn about the Universal's high production and low power and repair costs. Then you'll see for yourself how much extra profit a Universal will make for you.

Send today for free booklet and details of the Jacobson 30-day trial plan.



Screens Easily Changed

Screens may be changed in 30 seconds on the Universal. The upper structure is not lifted or tilted; screen is withdrawn as shown.

Here's What Two of the Hundreds of Satisfied Jacobson Users Say

"Our Universal Grinder is averaging less than ½ K.W. of electricity per each 100 lb. of feed ground. Also the mill seems to grind as fine over the ¼" screen as other mills do over the 3/16", other screens in proportion.

W. R. KAUFMAN,
HEWS MILLING COMPANY,
SALEM, N. DAK."

"Analyzing our power bills, we find that we are grinding feed on our No. 5 Universal mill at Huntley, Minn., at an average power cost of less than ¾ K.W. per 100 lb. of feed ground. This is less power than any other hammermill we are operating, and well in line with our attrition mill grinding costs, in spite of the fact that the attrition mills do not grind as fine.

J. G. HUNTTING,
HUNTTING ELEVATOR CO.,
MINNEAPOLIS, MINN."

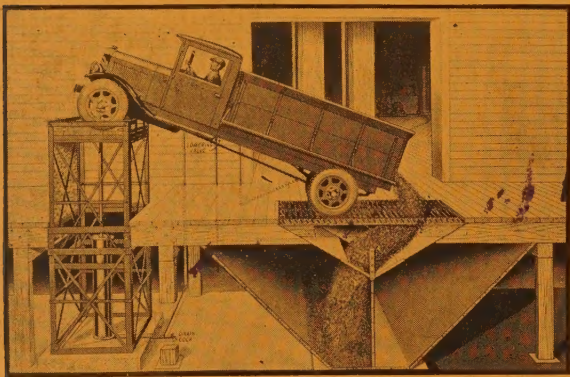
A. E. JACOBSON MACHINE WORKS, INC.

1088 Tenth Ave. S. E.

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

You can BUY dumping equipment for less – but you GET a lot less

In designing and building Kewanee All Steel Truck Lifts there has never been any compromise with quality. The one thought has been to build truck dumping equipment that would actually outlast the elevator and continue to do its work year after year, *without repairs.*



The sturdy Kewanee Steel Lifting Structure—gliding up and down on real roller bearings, noiselessly and without jolts or jars,—has proved to be the one best way of dumping wagons and trucks.

Sturdy as a steel bridge, and fast as a greyhound a Kewanee Truck Lift is a permanent improvement that will last as long as the elevator.

Most of the fine elevators built during the past 10 years have been equipped with Kewanee Truck Lifts. *There must be a reason.*

About the only argument ever advanced against Kewanee Lifts is that they cost a little more. **But do they?**

The *real cost* of any equipment is not what it costs originally, but rather its purchase price, plus upkeep and repairs, divided by the number of years it stays on the job. Figuring costs that way a Kewanee usually shows a **far lower actual cost than any other equipment one can buy.**

On top of that Kewanee Truck Lifts have proved their ability to dump a load a minute, hour after hour, day after day—always working smoothly and safely.

When you buy a Kewanee *you actually get more.* You get a sturdiness that means many extra years of service, without repairs: You get a truck lift that is amply strong to handle the even heavier loads to come—and trucks and loads are getting bigger and heavier every year:

And: **You get equipment that is completely built, assembled, tested and guaranteed by the pioneer builders of all steel, pneumatic, roller bearing truck lifts.** Your Kewanee Lift will never become an “orphan.”

Before you buy any truck dumping equipment get the real facts from an authorized Kewanee representative. ASK.

Kewanee Implement Company 1611 Burlington Ave., Kewanee, Ill.

FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO. Kansas City (Distributors for the Southwest)

AMERICAN MCHY. & SUPPLY CO. Omaha (Distributors for Nebraska)

Kewanee

ALL STEEL TRUCK LIFT